The Messenger.

"As the Truth is in Jesus."

VOL. XLVIII.—No. 38. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1879. WHOLE No. 2346.

S of Inq G

THE MESSENGER.

ISSUED WEEKLY

BY THE

PUBLICATION BOARD

OF THE

Reformed Church in the United States.

REV. P. S. DAVIS, D. D.,
Editor-in-Chief.

OFFICE, 907 ARCH STREET.

TERMS.

This paper is published in two issues at the following rates:

Double Sheet, two dollars and twenty cents per year strictly in advance.

Single Sheet, one dollar and ten cents per year strictly in advance.

The date appended to the subscriber's name, on the slip pasted on each paper, indicates the day, month and year to which he has paid. Renewals should be made, if possible, ere this date transpires.

☞All checks, drafts, or Post money orders must be made payable to the order of the "Reformed Church Publication Board."

Discontinuances at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements strictly consistent with the character of a religious newspaper will be inserted at the ordinary rates.

Poetry.

THE PRAYER OF FAITH.

O Eye whose glance no falsehood can endure,
Grant me to wisely judge, and well discern,
Nature from grace—thy light serene and pure,
From grosser fires that in and round me burn.
Let no strange fire be kindled on the shrine
Within my heart, lest I should madly bring
The hated offering unto Thee, O King!
Ah, blest the soul, whose light is born of Thine!

When reason contradicts Thy law, or climbs
So high, she weeneth to know more than Thou,
Break down her confidence, great God, betimes,
And teach her lowly at Thy feet to bow.
Nor let my proud heart dictate, Lord, to Thee,
But tame the wayward will that seeks its own,
And wake the love that clings to Thee alone,
And takes Thy judgments in humility.

Absorb my will in Thine; support and bear
Onward in loving arms Thy timid child;
Thy Spirit's voice dispels all doubt, all fear,
And quells the passions erst so fierce and wild.
Thou art mine all, since that Thy Son is mine;
Oh, let Thy Spirit work with power in me,
With strong desire I thirst, I pant for Thee,
Oh, joy! whene'er Thy glories round me shine!

So shall the creature ever serve me here,
Nor angels blush to bear me company;
The perfect spirits to Thy throne most near,
They are my brethren, waiting there for me;
And oft my spirit joys to meet a heart
That loveth Thee, and me, and every saint.
Is aught then left can make me sad and faint?
Come, Fount of Joy! vain sorrows, all depart!

Translation of an old German hymn, about 1670.

Communications.

For the Messenger.

REPORT ON STATE OF RELIGION,

Adopted by the Synod at Lebanon, Pa., September 9th, 1879.

Fathers and Brethren:—By the kind and adorable Providence of God, another Synodical year, with its varied labors, enjoyments and sorrows, has been brought to a close. We praise Thee, O God, that as ministers and elders in the Church of Christ, we have not only been protected and preserved, but have been permitted to share so largely in Thy loving-kindness and tender mercies. The merciful continuation of our lives is evidence, that God, upon whom we are so absolutely dependent for all things, has still further work for us to do in the several spheres, in which He has called us to labor. The intercessory prayer of Christ still ascends for us: "I pray not that Thou shouldest take them out of the world, but that Thou shouldest keep them from the evil." Here, then, let us raise our Ebenezer, and say: "Bis hie her hat der Herr uns geholfen." The constraining power of divine love ought to inspire us with a renewed determination to undertake and accomplish whatever we yet lack.

"Walk about Zion, and go round about her; tell the towers thereof. Mark ye well her bulwarks, consider her palaces; that ye may tell it to the generation following." The reports that have come up to Synod from the different Classes, indicate a very commendable and encouraging measure of real church prosperity; they contain so many items of good tidings from the churches, that we cannot set them forth in detail, but must content ourselves with giving a general survey of the religious condition of our pastoral charges.

The precious promise: "Lo! I am with you alway," has again been verified in the experience of pastors and people during the past Synodical year. The stately steppings of the Lord of hosts were heard in our sanctuaries, and His rich blessing descended upon the labors of His servants in the administration of the Word and Sacraments.

Christ has been preached as "The Way, the Truth and the Life"—as the Alpha and Omega of the whole orders of nature and grace. The eternal verities of our undoubted Christian faith have been faithfully proclaimed. Men have been taught that faith in Christ—cleansing by His atoning blood and renewing by the Holy Ghost, are the essential necessities of the soul, for which the Gospel makes abundant provision for all. The ordinances and sacraments were administered, as the means by which the infinite love and grace of Christ were made to confront men and bring them into contact with the powers of the world to come.

All the reports which come up to this Synod greeting, utter their unanimous testimony, that our people have, in this way, been edified, strengthened, and comforted.

The labors of God's husbandmen have not been in vain. They have sowed the seed of the pure word of life in the morning, and have not withheld their hands in the evening. If some of this seed did fall by the wayside, some on stony ground, and some among thorns, bringing no fruit to maturity, the sower is not responsible, nor has the seed lost its vital principle.

At the baptismal font a very large number have received the sign and seal of their gracious adoption among God's elect, and have thus been added to the membership of the Church. Many children, young men and maidens, throughout our spiritual domain, have been instructed in the doctrines of our Catechism, and brought to a true recognition of their baptismal obligations. Many of these have pressed to their altars, presenting themselves as living sacrifices of thankfulness—dedicating themselves in confirmation to the Lord in body, soul and spirit, and are now numbered with the sacramental host, and partake of the emblems of our Lord's body and blood.

It is gratifying, and we have good reason to bless God and take courage, when we take into consideration the marked increase during the year of our confirmed membership.

Moreover, the impenitent have been warned—the ignorant have been instructed—the careless and straying have been brought back to the fold—and the true Christians have been rooted and grounded in the knowledge and love of Jesus Christ.

The reports throughout note an increased attendance upon public worship and the weekly prayer-meeting; a deeper appreciation and more devout use of the means of grace, and an advance among our people in personal holiness.

But, whilst all the reports represent a healthy condition of the churches under our care, and all express devout gratitude to God for the results reached, yet they also give expression to sorrow and deplore the fact, that some among their people have only a name to live, deceiving themselves by resting upon the mere formalities of the Christian religion; with no love for its inner power and glory,—with no Christ dwelling within to actuate, sanctify and save. The communions are reported as largely attended; in some instances, the number of communicants being the largest ever reported in the history of single congregations. From this we may infer, that the number of mere nominal members in our churches is decreasing.

The Sunday-schools are reported as in a flourishing condition. This cause has, perhaps, as it deserves, received a larger measure of attention during the past year than in any previous year of our Church history. There is beginning to prevail a deeper apprehension of the true nature and design of this auxiliary institution of the Christian Church. It is now very generally regarded, as occupying an intermediate position between the Christian training of children in the family and catechetical instruction under the pastor—as the nursery of the lambs of the flock, and thus, standing in the most intimate relation to the Church.

In addition to the hopeful and promising features of all our Classical reports, we may also make mention of the fact, that we have now what we may call for the first time a missionary of our own in foreign lands. Our efforts and prayers in this direction have thus far been crowned with God's benediction: and it is to be hoped, that this good work, so auspiciously begun, and so full of promise for the future, may awaken renewed devotion throughout our Church, to the cause which is dear to every Christian heart, and prove a centripetal power to unite and harmonize us in our efforts to plant the Reformed banner in heathen lands, and in sustaining and strengthening the hands and heart of our foreign missionary in his blessed work of preaching the Gospel to those, who sit in darkness and in the shadow of death.

Surely, here is a work vast and grand enough to unite all our hearts, to enlist all our sympathies, and call forth our earnest and united prayers and activities as a Church.

The amount of our benevolent contributions is considerable. If the figures are not as large as they have been in some instances in former years, yet bearing in mind that during the last five years the real purchasing value of a dollar has almost doubled, representing now the expenditure of double the amount of time, muscle and brain, the increased liberality of our people is at once apparent. Still, it is to be lamented, that, whilst our Church privileges are great, and many are being added to the Church, our Christian benevolence has not been displayed according to the measure of our ability.

Many of our members are only too slow to realize the blessed privilege of presenting themselves in body, soul and spirit—in *property* and life to the service of their divine Lord. Many of our enterprises are sadly crippled on account of this.

It becomes our sad duty also to chronicle the death of two of our ministers: Rev. William S. Sorber and father George Leidy.

These brethren lived in the faith and died in the Lord, and are now, we believe, among the blessed number composing the great cloud of witnesses, looking down upon us from the heavenly world.

In conclusion, we cannot but refer to a very pleasing feature presented in all the reports. The spirit of peace, unity and charity has taken hold of our ministry and churches. Former conflicts and disagreements are vanishing in the united efforts to carry forward practical church work.

"Pray for the peace of Jerusalem"—"They shall prosper that love Thee."

Respectfully submitted,

J. K MILLETT, Chairman.

Lebanon, Sept. 8th, 1879.

Statistics.

Ministers, 204; Congregations, 433; Members, 65,607; Unconfirmed Members, 37,764; Adult Baptisms, 351; Infant Baptisms, 5,352; Confirmed, 3,524; Received by Certificate or Renewal of Profession, 1,010; Communed, 50,790; Excommunicated, 7; Names erased, 333; Dismissed, 590; Deaths, 2,289; Sunday Schools, 592; Sunday School Scholars, 37,956; Benevolent Contributions, $19,893; Contributions for Local Objects, $183,955, and Students for the Ministry, 61.

For The Messenger.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MISSIONS.

To the Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States, to the Synod of Pittsburg, and the Synod of the Potomac:

Reverend and Dear Brethren:—By the merciful providence of God, the Superintendent of Missions was raised up from the attack of sickness, from which he suffered a year ago, and permitted, with returning strength, to discharge the responsible duties of his office during the course of the year. It is with gratitude to God, the author of all good gifts, that he now presents this, his second annual report of the condition of the missions under the care of the Board in the different States of the Union, embracing the territory more particularly under the supervision of the Synods herein addressed. The work committed to our hands as a Church has not been without manifest signs of the divine favor. As far as it has been prospered, we ascribe all the honor to the one Great Shepherd of the flock, in whose service we have been called as fellow-laborers.

Pennsylvania.

Grace Church, Easton.—Members 75. Baptisms 13. Confirmations 4. S. S. Scholars, 100. The Sabbath School is in a prosperous condition. Amount contributed for benevolent purposes $12, for local objects $450. Church property valued at $3000, with a small debt, which will no doubt be removed at no distant day. The congregation is making a gradual progress, with no immediate prospects of becoming self-supporting. It is, however, doing a useful and necessary work, and deserves the assistance which it has been thus far receiving. Pastor D. Y. Heisler. Appropriation last year $200, with some additional assistance from Classis. New appropriation $150.

Christ's Mission, Allentown.—This mission purchased a church building during the past year for $1500, upon which $300 has been paid. The balance is to be paid in annual instalments of $200 each, which, it is believed, will not be too much for the congregation, the pastor not receiving any salary from his people. This step, a wise and judicious one, has had a salutary effect upon the members, whilst it has made a favorable impression on the community, who now regard this enterprize as giving promise of permanence. Business in the neighborhood in East Allentown is reviving, and the prospects of the mission are regarded as more encouraging than for a number of years past. Members 90. Baptisms 13. Confirmations 14. S. S. Scholars 157. Benevolence $15.13. Local objects $350. Appropriation hitherto $300. Appropriation for the coming year the same, to which the Classis proposes to add a small amount. Pastor J. Fritzinger.

Catasauqua.—This mission has been suffering from the burden of a heavy debt for a good while. During the past year this difficulty culminated in the sale of the church building, which is now held by one of the original creditors, without, however, interfering with its use by the congregation. In these trying circumstances, the members have remained faithful to the discharge of their duties, and the spiritual interests of the congregation have not suffered. It is earnestly hoped, that, in the course of the year, they may again be able to secure possession of their own house of worship. It is believed the severe trials of the congregation will be overruled for good. Members 90. Baptisms 18. S. S. Scholars 170. Benevolence $34. Local objects $190. Appropriation last year, with help from Classis, $300. Present year $300. Pastor J. J. Crist.

St. John's, Reading.—Members 305. Baptisms 40. Additions 29. S. S. Scholars 325. Attendance at church good. Benevolence $30. For local objects $1300. This congregation has continued in its prosperous course, and its prospects now are better than they were one year ago. It has a valuable church property worth over $20,000, on which, however, a heavy debt is still resting, which occasions both pastor and people much anxiety. Thus far it has not proved a burden too heavy to be borne. It has been managed with much prudence. The amount redeemed during the year was $300. With the return of prosperity in business and work for the members of the church, most of whom are poor in this world's goods, the congregation will make greater strides in prosperity and gradually become self-supporting. The pastor, J. W. Steinmetz, has much hard work to perform, in which he is sustained by warm hearts among his own people and in the sister churches of the city. Appropriation last year $300. This year $250.

St. John's, West Philadelphia.—The health of the pastor of this church, which was seriously threatened one year ago, was providentially restored, and, at the earnest request of the people, he was prevailed on to remain and continue his labors among them. This had a happy effect on the congregation and seemed to give it a new impulse to strengthen the things that remained. From observations made on the ground, the Superintendent felt justified in regarding this as one of our most hopeful missions. The church property is valued at $10,000, upon which there is some debt, the interest on which, together with the current expenses and various projected improvements about the church, is taxing somewhat heavily the strength of the congregation, and calling forth its liberality. Its prospects of becoming self-supporting at no distant day are good. Members 80. Additions since last Oct. 19. Baptisms 6. S. S. Scholars 70. Attendance on the services of the sanctuary good. Appropriation last year $300. This year $300. Pastor J. Samuel Vandersloot.

Second Church, Harrisburg.—This mission has a good house of worship worth $7000, with a convenient lecture-room attached to it, the debt on which is now nearly liquidated, $80 having been paid on it during the past year. The Sunday School is large and flourishing, with 220 scholars. It has a missionary society on the apostolic plan, in which the old and young take a deep interest. It was one of the first formed under the recommendation of the Board. Members 104. Baptisms 7. Benevolence $60. Local objects $500. Appropriation last year $250. This year $250. Pastor G. W. Snyder.

Zwingli Church, Harrisburg.—This is an exclusively German mission. During part of the past year, it was served by Rev. Frederick Fox, after his return from San Francisco. Owing to the gloomy condition of the congregation in view of its indebtedness, and for other reasons, he has recently withdrawn from the field, and it is at present vacant. The property is worth at least $5000, on which there is an indebtedness of $2000, which, as it seems, has been found difficult to manage. Members 50. Baptisms 4. Additions 2. Sunday School disbanded. Benevolence $4. Local objects $250. Appropriation last year $300. Vacant.

Columbia.—This congregation has been pursuing a prosperous course for a number of years past. During last winter, the pastor, Rev. C. Clever, was called to another field of usefulness. His resignation was followed by serious difficulties, which threatened at one time to undo the labor of years. Fortunately the storm passed away, and the trouble which threatened to distract the congregation for years to come, was adjusted in a truly Christian manner. Its prospects are encouraging, as in years gone by. It is believed that this affliction, which was for a season, will be overruled for good and help to consolidate the congregation better than it was before. Peace and harmony prevail and a general desire to build up on the true foundation, which is Jesus Christ. Members 157. Baptisms 21. Additions 7. S. S. scholars 170. Benevolence $45.73. Local objects $931. Appropriation last year $50. This year $150. Pastor C. S. Gerhard.

Wilkesbarre.—Communicants 275. Additions since Oct. last by baptism 38, by confirmation 27, and by certificate 25. S. S. Scholars 160, a gain of 35. Collected for benevolent purposes $25, for local purposes $550. The original cost of the church was $13,000. The debt is $6000, of which $3000 will be cancelled during the coming year, a part having been thus cancelled already. The mission is making progress and is gaining the confidence of the community. It is German and English united. The question of language has thus far created no difficulty. Both classes of people worship in the same church in harmony and peace. The missionary extends his labors in the Wyoming Valley, and preaches at points, where congregations may be organized at some future time. There is room for extending the Church further in this part of the State. Appropriation last year $400. This year the same. Pastor F. K. Levan.

Lock Haven.—This mission has made substantial progress during the past year, which is so much the more encouraging, in view of the deplorable condition in which it had come to be involved a few years ago, when the present pastor took charge of it. With the help of Classis, it has secured for itself a house of worship of its own, upon which a debt is still resting, which, however, is not oppressive to the congregation. The building cost only $2200. In a few years, after some repairs are made to it, it will be worth much more. The pastor and people are willing to trust in the Lord for the future, as with His blessing many difficulties, which seemed insurmountable, have vanished in the past. Members 57. Baptisms 6. Additions 7. S. S. Scholars 80. Benevolence $6. Local purposes $264.61. Indebtedness liquidated since Oct. last $206. Appropriation last year $300. This year $300.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Family Reading.

FAITH.

Fain would I hold my lamp of life aloft
  Like yonder tower built high above the reef;
Steadfast, though tempests rave or winds blow soft,
  Clear, though the sky dissolve in tears of grief.

For darkness passes; storms shall not abide.
  A little patience and the fog is past.
After the sorrow of the ebbing tide
  The singing flood returns in joy at last.

The night is long and pain weighs heavily;
  But God will hold His world above despair.
Look to the east, where up the lucid sky
  The morning climbs! The day shall yet be fair!

—*Celia Thaxter in Scribner's Monthly.*

THE REOPENING OF THE SCHOOLS.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

I always look with very special interest at a little up-country school-house, standing modestly, yet conspicuously, at some turn of the road, shaded by an elm or a maple, or perhaps set quite away from the trees, as though their proximity might interfere with the work which was intended to be done within. Among my earliest recollections, I have a little picture of such a school-house on a New Jersey hillside, whither, when quite a wee thing, I was daily taken to be initiated into the mysteries of Swift's philosophy, Webster's spelling-book, and Peter Parley's history. I do not wonder at all that some of our sweetest genre poems have taken the country school for their text, for much innocent fun, many happy times, and not a little wholesome instruction have always been combined in the experience of those who have been taught there. More sentiment clings to these unobtrusive places than to the great factory-like buildings, those humming hives, where the boys and the girls of our towns throng to begin their annual course of study. But, in city or country, now that vacation days are mostly over, the reopening of the school awakens thoughtful consideration on the part of all who regard education as supremely important in the training of the young.

The choice of a school for one's children should be made carefully and prayerfully. It is never right to be guided, in the main, by reasons of economy or convenience, still less by reasons of fashion or worldly ambition, in the selection of an academy or college for the boys and girls. The school takes the mind when it is most receptive, most eager, and most open to influence, and sets its seal upon it. The teacher, next to the parent, is responsible to God for the sort of men and women who are to come from his hand. Were the lessons contained in text-books, the formation of elegant tastes, the cultivation of good manners, and the disciplining of the intellect, the only things with which school education concerned itself, it would still be of vital importance to choose the school wisely. But these are not all.

The atmospheric pressure of a school, its unconscious influence, the impulse it gives toward right feeling and right action, and the training in honor, integrity, and a lofty sense of accountability to God, or the reverse of these cannot be overestimated. We have undoubtedly made great advances in some directions, and raised the grade of academical instruction much higher than it used to be. But, just in so far as in any school, higher or lower, we have dropped the specific religious training of the pupil out of sight, we have lost ground. We cannot expect strength and steadfastness, a pure morality, a clear insight to discern between the absolute right and the sophistries of wrong, and a firm, unshrinking virtue in the next generation, unless it is systematically trained in looking unto God. Every school in the land should be opened and closed with religious exercises, with praise, Bible-reading and prayer. No Christian parent should either thoughtlessly or deliberately expose his children to the peril they cannot but receive from an irreligious teacher.

When, for any consideration, Protestant parents place their daughters in convents, they assume a risk which experience has demonstrated to be nearly always a reality that they will become Romanists. It can hardly prove otherwise. Equally, when in choosing a college for a son, a father selects one whose force is not thrown upon the side of evangelical truth, he may look to see the boy turn out brilliant, accomplished, and cultivated perhaps, but a polished doubter, or a pronounced skeptic. The impression made by one governing mind goes on repeating itself and doing good or ill for years, and the impression made by an institution is proportionately greater.

Madame Bonaparte, cynical, worldly-wise, and miserly as she was, had the right idea about the value of education when she directed that no expense was to be spared in sending her son to the best available schools. It is the most short-sighted frugality which refrains from affording a child every advantage which can be obtained so far as his education is concerned. Still, a parent should discriminate between one child and another, and use discretion. The same education is not always the most judicious for all. If the little fellow who takes to tools naturally, and cares little for books, be compelled to spend precious years over Latin and Greek, they may be worse than wasted in his case. What he requires is a good foundational course to begin with, and then technical knowledge, the training of the eye and the hand. There must be men of action as well as men of thought in this world of God's.

And the other child who cares more for reading than for food, who delights in the old stories of Plutarch, and dreams away his hours over big folios and pictures, let him have the classical lore, and the teaching which will fit him for his life work. One aim of education should be to ascertain for what part of the industries and engagements of maturity a child shows a peculiar fitness, and then, the next step in order is to prepare him for that.

It makes one sad to think of the long years which many girls are obliged to spend at the piano, becoming finally, only indifferent or mechanical players, and in no sense artists. The discipline in patience is, of course, valuable, and if they possess a soul responsive to melody, they may derive comfort from the exercise of their hardly-earned skill. But, as in many instances, where there is no real love for harmony, and no affinity for the instrument, the precious time is lost irretrievably. The same number of hours daily spent in learning the old-fashioned accomplishment of hand-sewing, or in acquiring housekeeping as a fine art, would have furnished the lady better for her vocation as mistress of home. The learning of dainty and delicate cookery, of daily economies, and of good management generally, would be treasures to many girls who have no time to secure them, because they are compelled to spend every spare moment over their scales and finger-exercises.

Where there is capacity or taste it can be improved by persevering practice, and if the daughter learns only to play little airs to please her father and mother, as they sit resting in the twilight, she does well. When she and her teachers are convinced, however, that this is about all she ever will do, then let the long hours of practice be expended on something else.

We should not forget that some of the most enduring friendships of life are formed at school. Even where the paths, which lay together in youth, become widely divergent, the memory of the old associations lingers, and the character of the youthful friendships affects those which are entered upon later. The comrades of a lad's play-hours have nearly as much to do with his mental growth as the classmates of his studious hours. The girls, who are your daughter's dearest companions, are helping to mould her for future years. In choosing a school, therefore, it is well to take into account the classes who patronize it and the style of graduates who have gone from its doors.—*Intelligencer.*

BEARING THE CROSS.

Nearly seven hundred years ago, on a cold rainy evening, five persons stood together in a little room in one of the poorest streets of the city of Cologne. There were four men and a little girl. It was plain they were hiding, for chilly as it was, they dared not light a fire. At last the bitter cold was more than they could bear, so they ventured to make a small fire. They had scarcely begun to warm themselves, when soldiers burst in and seized them all. They were taken to prison, and soon brought before the judges. Then it was found that their only crime was that they worshiped God, and would not pray to the Virgin Mary or the saints. They were condemned to be burnt to death; but a pardon was offered them if they would forsake Christ. Three of the men answered at once that they could die, but they could not be unfaithful to their Lord. The fourth, named Robert, hesitated; he was the father of the little girl, Arlette, and her mother had not been dead many weeks. But soon he decided like the rest. The judges coaxed and threatened Arlette. They told her they could not save her from being burnt alive unless she promised to leave her father's religion. She answered steadily, "I cannot forsake the faith." In less than a week, the five were led out to the place of execution. The four men were tied each to a stake, and fagots heaped around them. They placed Arlette against a stake, but did not tie her. Then they set fire to the fagots, and some kind-hearted man pulled the little girl away, and said he would save her from the dreadful death, and bring her up not to serve her father's God. "I cannot forsake the faith," said Arlette again. And before they could stop her, she had run to her father and caught hold of his hand. In a few moments, Robert and Arlette were in heaven together.

You and I may be thankful that we have not to bear a cross like Arlette; but we can love the Saviour as well as she did, and be as firm as she was in refusing to do anything that will grieve Him.—*Early Days.*

THE HEAVENLY JERUSALEM.

We use heaven to denote a state in which place and other circumstances may be comprehended, but O, how much more! All goodness and all blessedness. All wrong and suffering shut out for ever. Let memory and imagination do their worst in multiplying images of evil, and in calling up before the mind the forms and occasions of distress; then add that all these will be wanting. Give indulgence to your boldest flights and wildest dreams of happiness, apart from sin, then add that all, and infinitely more than all you can imagine, will be yours and yours for ever, without the fear or possibility of change, or loss, or diminution. Every pure wish gratified, all lofty aspirations more than realized, and what is past or present, still as nothing in comparison with what is yet to come. All attempts to heighten such an object only lower it, and leave our apprehensions of it less defined and satisfactory than at first. But if this ineffable condition, this negation of all evil, this perpetual fruition of the highest good awaits you, stands prepared for you, then surely it may well be said to you, Come, O come, for all things are now ready. Expiation, pardon, renovation, the grace of the Father, the merit of the Son, the influence of the Spirit, the Church on earth, and the Church in heaven, safety in life, peace in death, and glory through eternity, a good hope here, and an ineffable reality hereafter, all things, are now ready.—*J. Addison Alexander.*

AWFUL TEMPERS.

"There goes another saucer! What a careless child you are! It does seem to me you are determined to destroy all my table-ware. Yesterday a plate, the other day a saucer, and now another; I had rather you wouldn't help me at all than make such work."

Martha (we called her Mattie) had a great ambition for a little girl seven years old, to wash dishes, and otherwise show her capacities for work. She was sensitive on that point, and yet accidents would happen. This time she had too much soap in the dish water, and to her consternation the dish slipped from her weak hand. It went bounding from the pile of dishes it struck, to the edge of the table, and then to the floor in a loud crash.

It gave her a great shock, and she stood a moment with dish towel in hand looking blankly at it, when her mother's voice, pitched in a higher key than usual, aroused her. "Like begets like," and one glance at her mother's face and the angry flash was reflected in Mattie's black eyes.

"I don't care; I'm glad of it!" was Mattie's instant rejoinder.

"You bad child! What does possess you? What will become of you with such an awful temper?"

"I don't know, and I don't care!" and bursting into tears, Mattie rushed out of the kitchen door, and threw herself on the ground and buried her face in the cool grass. "I wish I could die," she sobbed, "mamma says I've got such an awful temper, and I can't help it, it will come. Oh dear, I wish I could die."

The angry words subsided to sobs, the sobs to moans, the moans to sighs, and then she fell into a fitful sleep.

The mother sought her child, and as she lifted her from the grass and heard her sighs, and saw her tear-stained cheeks, a voice said to her something like this: "Have you thought for a moment that you are responsible for all this? That you aroused that temper in her by the key of your voice, the frown of your brow, the look in your eyes? You know she was doing her very best when she broke that dish. Suppose you had spoken differently, or not spoken at all till the jar on your nerves had passed away, and then you had looked into her work a little, and shown her how to avoid another accident. True, Mattie needs to understand how wrong such conduct is towards her mother; yes, she knows it already, while you have forgotten that you have no more right to indulge in temper than she."

For a time the work of conscience softened the mother and likewise the child, but when its influence wore off, similar occasions were repeated too often for the little girl's good. The consciousness that she could not govern her awful temper grew upon her, and what hours of sorrow and remorse one little moment in the hot flash of quick temper often brought her.

Consequently, Mattie grew morbid about this temper, and it actually grew upon her, and once she said a very wicked word to that beloved mother on being reproached for numberless mistakes—and now the thought stung her for hours. It would not let her sleep, and her prayers would not drive it away, until she had risen from her bed and sought her mother's room to beg forgiveness on her knees. She was twelve years old then. Still she was not cured then, and went on sinning and repenting till in time the Holy Spirit taught her the way out of bondage. She was a woman then, but she was never a healthy, happy woman until her temper ceased to be her master and became her servant.

Not alone to Mattie but to her mother, did greater light come in after days, and how this mother longed to undo the work which was largely due to her own fretfulness and impatience, her own later life has shown.—*Northern Advocate.*

THE ART OF TALKING.

If we notice closely we shall find that the people who are most popular in social life are those who understand not only how to talk themselves, but how to make others talk. This is a very valuable gift. To be able so to direct conversation as to draw out the opinions and quicken the thoughts of those with whom you talk—this is an accomplishment indeed. It makes each a contributor to the enjoyment of all, and it leaves with each a pleasant sense of having said something which others were glad to hear. There is a good deal of this sort of conversational missionary work waiting to be done, and the time which we spend in chattering about the weather might be very profitably devoted to it. It should be borne in mind that there is scarcely any one of average intelligence who cannot, if he is drawn out, talk interestingly and instructively about at least one thing, the thing with which he is practically most familiar, or which is connected with his regular labor. Whoever talks much thus with specialists upon their chosen department of labor or thought will get together a fund of valuable information not to be learned from the books.—*Boston Journal.*

DAVID GRAY'S ESTATE.

Over his forge bent David Gray,
And thought of his neighbor 'cross the way.

"Hammer and anvil for me," he said,
"And weary toil for the children's bread."

"For him soft carpets and pictured walls,
A life of ease in his spacious halls."

The clang of bells on his dreaming broke;
A flicker of flame, a whirl of smoke.

Ox in travis, forge grown white-hot,
Coat and hat were alike forgot.

As up the highway the blacksmith ran,
In face and mien like a crazy man.

"School-house a fire!" Men's hearts stood still,
And the women prayed as the women will.

While 'bove the tumult the wailing cry
Of frightened children rose shrill and high.

Night in its shadows hid sun and earth;
The rich man sat by his costly hearth.

Lord of wide acres and untold gold,
But wifeless, childless, forlorn and old.

He thought of the family 'cross the way;
"I would," he sighed, "I were David Gray."

The blacksmith knelt at his children's bed
To look once more at each shining head.

"My darlings all safe! O God," he cried,
"My sin in Thy boundless mercy hide!"

"Only to-day have I learned how great,
Hath been Thy bounty and my estate."

CUT YOUR FLOWERS.

Nature is liberal and bountiful, and she ever teaches us lessons of generosity. If you have flowering shrubs, or beds of bright blossoms, (and everybody who can control a piece of land large enough, should have), cut them freely, send bouquets to your friends, make the sick, the aged and the poor, happy by your thoughtful offering of flowers. Do not spare your plants, and you will see how abundantly they will bloom and how luxuriantly they will grow.

Trimming makes them strong and thrifty, throwing out fresh and vigorous shoots. God means us to give. In giving we grow. In our efforts to make others happy we are ourselves blessed. Selfishness narrows and shrivels the soul.

We are all plants in God's garden, and we must not murmur if He prunes away our unprofitable branches, or if He gathers our fairest blossoms for His palace. It is that we may bear more abundant fruit, and, while giving our best endeavor for His glory, we shall ourselves grow more shapely and symmetrical, until He shall think us fit to be transplanted to the living fields above.

Faith, love, and fear, are choice companions; he who enjoys their company trusts in God, cleaves to God, and fears to offend God.

REASONS FOR DRESSING PLAINLY ON THE LORD'S DAY.

1. It would lessen the burden of many who find it hard to maintain their places in society.
2. It would lessen the force of the temptations which often lead men to barter honor and honesty for display.
3. If there was less style in dress at church, people in moderate circumstances would be more inclined to attend.
4. Universal moderation in dress at church would improve the worship by the removal of many wandering thoughts.
5. It would enable all classes of people to attend church better in unfavorable weather.
6. It would lessen, on the part of the rich, the temptations to vanity.
7. It would lessen, on the part of the poor, the temptations to be envious and malicious.
8. It would save valuable time on the Lord's day.
9. It would relieve our means of a serious pressure, and thus enable us to do more for good enterprises.

Useful Hints and Recipes.

WHITE WAX PREVENTS SPOTTING.—Put a piece of white wax in the wrappings of your parcel of gloves when you put them away; it will prevent their spotting. The same direction applies to white silk and satin laid away in boxes, dressers, or trunks.

SMALL holes in white walls can be easily closed without the assistance of the mason by taking equal parts of plaster of Paris and the white sand used in the family to scour with. Mix with water to a paste and apply immediately. Smooth off with a flat knife or piece of wood. This mixture hardens very quickly and therefore only a small quantity should be prepared at a time.

STUFFED STEAK.—Select a good round steak, pound well, season with pepper and salt, have prepared a nice dressing, spread over the steak, roll and tie up closely with twine, place in a dripping pan, add a very little water, and bake in well-heated oven, basting frequently with butter and water. Make a gravy of the drippings, and serve at once, or it makes a delicious dish sliced when cold for lunch or tea.

TO BAKE EGGS.—Butter a clear, smooth saucepan, break as many eggs as will be needed into a saucer, one by one. If found good, slip into the dish. No broken yolk allowed, nor must they crowd so as to risk breaking the yolk after put in. Put a small piece of butter on each, and sprinkle with pepper and salt, set into a well-heated oven, and bake till the whites are set. If the oven is rightly heated it will take but a few minutes, and is far more delicate than fried eggs.

CANNING PEACHES.—Pare White Heath Clings and keep them covered in a deep jar until ready to use. Put one pint of water and four tablespoonfuls of pure white sugar (granulated I prefer) in the kettle; when dissolved, add three pints of seeded peaches. Cook them a few minutes, or until a silver fork will enter them easily, but not enough for the fruit to break; then put in cans and seal immediately. This fills a one quart can. Pare only enough for four cans, unless two or three are assisting, as the peaches discolor by exposure to the air.

ORANGE JELLY.—Make a syrup with one pint of water and one pound of loaf sugar, boil it with the thin rind of four oranges and two lemons, skim it carefully and add the juice of eight oranges; let it boil twenty minutes; skim and add the juice of a lemon and either one pint of calves' foot jelly or sixteen sheets of the best French gelatine dissolved in half a pint of water and clarified with white of egg. Peel a couple of sweet oranges, removing every particle of skin of both kinds, core them to get rid of the pips and cut them in thin slices in such a way as to get rid of the pellicle round each quarter. Proceed to fill the mould, disposing pieces of oranges in it in a symmetrical fashion; when set, turn it by dipping the mould in warm water.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE.—Take a plain mould with a fancy top; pour into it to the depth of half an inch some jelly flavored with liquor (see below); arrange it into some candied cherries in some sort of pattern, and when it begins to set pour in a little more, and, by judiciously turning the mould round, getting the sides thinly coated with jelly. Cut some Savoy biscuits to fit exactly, and line the sides of the mould with them. Beat up half a pint of rich cream with one ounce of isingglass or gelatine (previously dissolved in sufficient water just to cover it). Sweeten to taste and flavor it at will with liquor or essence. Pour this into the mould, tie it with paper and put it on ice to set.

Miscellaneous.

SEPTEMBER.

BY H. H.

The golden-rod is yellow;
The corn is turning brown;
The trees in apple orchards
With fruit are bending down.

The gentian's bluest fringes
Are curling in the sun;
In dusty pods the milkweed
Its hidden silk has spun.

The sedges flaunt their harvest,
In every meadow nook;
And asters by the brook-side
Make asters in the brook.

From dewy lanes at morning
The grapes' sweet odors rise:
At noon the roads all flutter
With yellow butterflies.

By all these lovely tokens
September days are here,
With Summer's best of weather,
And Autumn's best of cheer.

But none of all this beauty
Which floods the earth and air,
Is unto me the secret
Which makes September fair.

'Tis a thing which I remember;
To name it thrills me yet:
One day of one September
I never can forget.

—*Scribner.*

THE ASSYRIAN BRONZES.

In the first scene of the next bronze plate we get a view of the commercial city of Tyre. It is shown as a fortress with four turrets, situated upon a rocky islet. A eunuch and a man have just come out of the town, and are walking towards the sea. Each seems to wear a head dress with a moderately long pig-tail, and each is carrying down to the boat, which is waiting at the shore, ingots of gold and silver. The boat, which has a man's head as figure-head at both bow and stern, is worked by two men, one at the bow, the other at the stern, each man holding an oar to steer or propel the vessel. The boat is laden with bales, ingots, and a copper vessel. A like boat, similarly laden, has already set out and nearly reached the opposite shore, where two men have rushed into the water, seized the ropes, and are pulling it to land. Then is seen a procession of seventeen men, each carrying a tribute of some kind—copper vessels, trays of ingots, etc. We now come upon an interesting group. An Assyrian eunuch is introducing to Shalmaneser the king of Tyre, together with his chief eunuch and chief officer. A eunuch holds a sunshade over the King of Assyria's head, and two more eunuchs and an archer, fully armed, stand behind. In the meanwhile six chariots, each with two horses, charioteer, and standard-bearer are led up at a trotting pace. The inscription above reads, "The tribute of the ships of the Tyrian and Sidonians I received."

In the second row of chased work we see a circular fortified building, and within it the royal tent and a eunuch on guard. Then is to be seen a procession consisting of chariots led at a trotting pace, archers carrying maces, and eunuchs. We now come upon the King of Assyria attended by his eunuchs, one of whom introduces to him the King of the city of Khazizi, who, with his chief men and eunuchs, has come out to make submission. Then follow several processions of naked men, who are guarded by Assyrian soldiers, and are either yoked together or have their hands tied behind them. There are also bands of female prisoners and a child. The whole have just come out of a city which is in flames, and on the walls of which women stand in an attitude of mourning. On the other side of the city the soldiers of the Assyrian army seem to know that the city has submitted, for some are engaged in scaling the walls, an archer, too, is shooting, and two soldiers are each taking a prisoner. Above the procession of prisoners may be seen the words, "The warriors of the city of Khazizi."

The above scenes are evidently the events of Shalmaneser's twenty-first year, in which he went against Hazael of Damascus, and received tribute from Tyre and Sidon.

We now come to the last plate of bronze that has been cleaned. The first scene is the march of the Assyrian army through a country intersected by many rivers and covered with woods, one of which rivers a part of the army is crossing by means of a bridge made with four boats. We then see Shalmaneser surrounded by attendants, in conference with a man named Aidini, king of the district. Shalmaneser is fully armed, but Aidini is girded only with a sword, and his chief men and eunuch stand behind him. A eunuch brings two hostages with bound hands, and then follow the tribute bearers, one with a cup, another with ingots, a third with a bag.

Again we see a river and its wooded banks. Two naked men, who have just come out of the water, are pulling two boats to land. Each boat contains one man, who pushes the boat along by means of a boat hook. The boats seem to be laden with bales of cloth. On the other side of the river the tribute-bearers still continue carrying packages, copper vessels, and bars of lead. Now we see the castle whence the tribute-bearers come; it is a large one, with high walls and eight strong turrets. The writing accompanying this scene reads, "The tribute of Aidini, son of Dakuri, of the country of the Madai" (?)

The lower scenes still represent a wooded country intersected by rivers, through which the Assyrian army is passing. We first see the square fortified enclosure, which evidently represents the Assyrian camp. Archers and cavalry are then seen, together with some chariots. The latter are being led up a rising ground towards a river, spanned by a bridge constructed of five boats. A chariot is also on the bridge, and some of the archers and horses of the Assyrian army have already crossed over. Men with baskets, two oxen, and a calf, provisions for the Assyrian army, are coming to meet them. We now see a large castle, on the walls of which women stand looking to see with what reception the gifts meet.

Beyond the castle is another river, and between the castle and the river is a eunuch seated on a kind of throne, surrounded by a retinue of eunuchs and archers. Soldiers carrying burdens, and others carrying some curious instruments with three branches, are going towards the bridge of boats which spans the river. Two soldiers are on the bridge, offering, with the politest of bows, vessels of copper to an Assyrian eunuch, who also is standing on the bridge. On the other side of the river archers are shooting in a wood. No inscription accompanies the lower scenes.

It is, unfortunately, quite impossible to say to what expedition the above refers, as, from the mutilation of the inscription, all the proper names are doubtful. If, however, the name of the country be, as I have restored it, the country of the Madai (or Medes), it probably refers to the events of Shalmaneser's twenty-fourth year, when he went against a people called the Amadai, supposed to be the Medes.—*From the London Athenæum.*

EARLY EFFORTS OF AUTHORS.

A peculiar specialty in literature is the republishing of that class of books issued by distinguished authors in their earlier days and subsequently dropped. It has frequently happened that writers, after having achieved fame, desire to omit their imperfect productions. The latter generally become literary curiosities, and may, therefore, as in the above-mentioned case, be reproduced. Among such books may be included Shelley's early novel "Zastrozzi," which has long been out of print. Another curious instance is found in Gibbon. His first venture into literature was an essay written in French. Only one edition was published, this having been done by his father, who had such a desire to see his son in print that he cheerfully stood the expense. The book soon became a literary curiosity, and Gibbon's vanity was gratified by seeing a copy sold at a book auction for four times the original price. Another case is found in Dickens, one of whose works was a rural opera. It is a very clever thing, and I read it with much pleasure on its first appearance, but the author became dissatisfied with it and forbade its republication. Reference may here be made to Scott's "Battle of Waterloo." It was written in much haste, and published for the benefit of the sufferers of that action. It was, however, very inferior, and the author became heartily ashamed of it. In fact, his friends spoke of it as a sacrifice of himself to the cause which he had espoused. Hence it is not included among his works, and is one of the literary curiosities of that day. Coming nearer home, there is Cooper's first attempt at fiction, which proved a failure, and hence was dropped as soon as he made a name. The title of the volume is "Precaution," and it is interesting as a lesson of those difficulties which may beset the early path of a literateur. Motley, the historian, affords another instance. His first venture was a novel entitled "Morton's Hope, or the Young Provincial." It was a tale of the revolution, but proved a failure, and in after years the author was so ashamed of it that he employed a friend to buy every copy that could be found, and it is thus suppressed. The poems of the Bronte girls make another curious volume. It was issued by Currer Ellis and Acton Bell, and notwithstanding so powerful a title, it proved a failure. Having never been republished it is now one of the rare books of the present age. I may also mention Irving's letters of "Jonathan Oldstyle." This was his first nom de plume, and they appeared in the *Daily Chronicle*, when the author was hardly twenty-one. He supposed them to be forgotten, such being the desire of his ripe years, but after he reached distinction they were issued in the shape of a volume, much to their author's annoyance. The large number of similar works shows what a specialty they might afford to anyone disposed to pursue it.

DANGER TO THE ALHAMBRA.

The hill above Grenada, on which stands the famous palace of the ancient Moorish Kings of Spain, has recently given signs of sliding, so that this splendid monument of a memorial epoch in the history of Europe, is in danger of ruin and downfall even more complete than wars, earthquakes, and time have already produced. It is further said that the Alcabaya, a spacious and splendid structure at the base of the hill, which was formerly the residence of the Moorish nobility, is in a similar danger of destruction. The Alhambra, which is commonly assigned a second place among ruins in Europe, the Coliseum at Rome being first and Heidelberg Castle third, was erected at various dates, chiefly between 1248 and 1354, and was occupied by the Moors until their expulsion from Spain in 1492. It was fortified in the strongest manner known to the period. The wall is more than a mile in circuit; flanked by thirteen square towers, inclosing thirty-five acres, and is capable of holding 40,000 men. The exterior of the fortress is not beautiful to look upon, except in its picturesqueness as seen from a distance among the noble woods that surround it, but the interior halls and the decorations stand unrivalled among palaces for their splendor and their exquisite and costly beauty. In 1852, Isabella, then Queen of Spain, gave directions for the restoration of the palace to its ancient condition, but, while work was carried on with care and vigor for some time, the sums of money devoted to it have not been sufficient to complete the work in a satisfactory manner.

WHAT A STRIKE COSTS.

The ultimate failure of the Fall River strike, so far as an immediate increase of wages is concerned, is generally conceded; and the weekly loss to both workmen and manufacturers will amount to a total waste of such proportions that it ought, one would think, to convince the former of their folly in forcing the issue just at this time, and the latter of having made a mistake that amounted to a gross blunder in refusing to submit the question to arbitration. The loss of wages to the strikers has been about $100,000 a week, and the loss of profits to the mills in the present state of the markets cannot be put at less than $200,000, to which must be added another $100,000 for interest, insurance, and taxes on idle property and the actual damage or destruction of property by green hands. The pretence of keeping the mills running with outside help, largely ignorant of the work required, may deceive the general public, but practical manufacturers know very well that the thing cannot be done except at heavy loss. And the parties directly concerned are not the only ones to suffer. Fall River tradesmen find their profits a good way below par. The whole cotton market will be more or less affected, and the pauper list must lengthen. On a moderate estimate, then, the entire loss to the country is considerably over half a million dollars per week; and on all these counts the workmen will finally be the heaviest losers, for no other class suffers so surely from an unnatural increase in the prices of staple commodities, or from the depressing influence on general or local industry of unnecessary taxes and business failures.—*Holyoke Manufacturer.*

Selections.

Truth cannot part from holiness of life and charity of heart.

The more a Christian enjoys of his God, the more he desires others to enjoy the same.

A truth often requires to be again and again presented in our minds to produce its full effect.

He who finds pleasure in vice and pain in virtue, is a novice both in the one and the other.

We must do quickly what there is no hurry for, to be able to do slowly what demands haste.

The truths that we at least wish to hear are those which it is most to our advantage to know.

Science is made for few men; but duty is the mistress of all men; they cannot be men without it.—*W. E. Gladstone.*

The love that a true mother feels for her child comes the nearest to a divine touch of anything God has shown in human nature.

We should live so that when called to leave earth we could meet God as a little child meets its earthly father after a day's absence.

The greatest evils in life have had their rise from somewhat which was thought of too little importance to be attended to.—*Bishop Butler.*

Passion without thought is pernicious, because it only excites energies which had better lie dormant, unless, when aroused, they can be joined to their proper end. But thought which excites no passion is fruitless. It leads nowhere, it does nothing, and its end is dreaming, selfishness and isolation.—*Christian Register.*

Religion in its deepest form is always sacrifice; and the necessity of offering something to God is a peculiar characteristic of grateful love. But that sacrifice only can be well-pleasing to Him which is not only well-meant, but is, besides, presented according to His will and in agreement with the design.—*Van Oosterzee.*

What a well of living water did He make of those days of soul-parching sorrow, from the descent of Olivet to the ascent of Calvary. What thousands upon thousands have resorted again and again to this gloomy Baca of His to be comforted and composed, nerved and kindled, to draw with joy from wells of salvation. Only collect and listen to the gracious words that fell from His lips as He dragged Himself along. Then it was that some of His choicest, tenderest, grandest utterances were delivered; utterances with which countless souls have nourished, solaced and fortified themselves during eighteen centuries, in which from year to year, and from day to day, the Church finds never-failing stores of consolation and instruction.—*London Christian World.*

Science and Art.

THE WEIGHT OF WOODS.—The woods which are heavier than water are Dutch box, Indian cedar, ebony, lignumvitæ, vine. Lignumvitæ is one-third heavier, pomegranate rather more. On the other hand cork, having a specific gravity of .24, and poplar .83, are the lightest wood products.

It is understood that Queen Victoria has given orders for a design and the ultimate execution of a memorial to the late Prince Imperial. Since she first expressed her intention in the matter it has been pretty conclusively decided that the design shall be a recumbent statue, life size, representing the Prince lying in grass and weeds as when found in Zululand. The work will be executed in London, and the fortunate sculptor is said to be the well-known Boehm, who has done a great deal of work for the Royal family.

The erection of observatories at high elevations, as on mountain sides, is now in Europe felt to be a necessity for advancement in the practical study of meteorology. It is now proposed to erect an additional observatory on the summit of Mount Ventoux in France. This mountain is in the northeast of Carpentras, 1960 metres above the plains, and extends south without interruption as far as the Mediterranean.

It is a common opinion that climate alone is capable of producing all the diversities of complexion in the human race. A few facts may show that such cannot be the case. Thus the negroes of Van Dieman's Land, who are among the blackest people on earth, live in a climate as cold as that of Iceland, while the Indo-Chinese natives, who live in tropical Asia, are of a brown and olive complexion. Humboldt says the American tribes of the equinoctial region have no darker skin than the mountaineers of the temperate zone.

A new belting, made of wire, is said to possess many advantages for driving machinery. All the wires run parallel only across the width in such a manner that one wire catches into the other like a spiral, a continuous densely-woven chain being thus produced, the mobility of which is so great as to enable it to go round the smallest pulley. The straps are also made with leather or elastic lining, or bordered with leather or elastic, hemp, hair tape, or any other material, also its interstices filled with gutta percha, to prevent their stretching. When large and broad belts are employed the lining of leather or other material may be omitted.

THE HANGING GARDENS OF ASSYRIA.—Mr. Rassam's excavations on the Mujelibi Mound have proved that this was the site of the famous hanging gardens, for in its ruins he found wells, aqueducts and ponderous masses of stone, all proving that the building had been erected, as the Greek writers say, to imitate mountain scenery. The stone used was a black basalt, which is found only in the Armenian hills, and the immense masses must have floated down the river. In a mound to the south of the mass of city ruins, called Jumjuma, Mr. Rassam discovered the remains of a rich hall or palace, with columns composed of enameled bricks and mosaic; the cornices were of painted brick, and the roof of rich Indian black wood. From the position of this palace or banqueting hall it would appear to have been situated on the bank of the river, and was probably the site of the State festivals and banquets. The inscriptions found there prove the edifice to have been erected by Nebuchadnezzar and probably beautified by his successors.—*The Athenæum.*

Personal.

Dr Schliemann, the explorer, speaks Russian, English, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Polish, Swedish, Arabic, and ancient as well as modern Greek.

Bishop Colenso, who is now sixty five years old, is described in the London *World* as a handsome, stately old man. He has a massive head, crowned with abundant silvery locks; a mobile mouth, with strongly-marked lines of incessant study and much care about it; deep-set eyes, pathetic almost in their kindly and earnest expression; a stature far beyond the average; and a presence at once dignified and simple. His home at Pietermaritzburg is a long, low, cosey house, planted amid the most beautiful scenery.

There is a story going the rounds about Edison's courtship and honeymoon which is very characteristic of the man. When at work on one of his inventions, years ago, he took a fancy to a little girl who had been engaged to help him in the workshop, and one day suddenly asked her to be his wife. The little girl was a little frightened at first; but Edison reassured her by telling her that she might consider it for a week and then give him her answer, adding, Toots-like: "It's of no consequence." It is presumed that the answer was favorable; for one night soon after the proposal one of Edison's friends found him in his private laboratory, about midnight, puzzling over some problem. "Hello! Tom," cried the visitor, cheerily; "what are you doing here at this hour? Aren't you going home?" "What time is it?" inquired Edison, sleepily rubbing his eyes. "Midnight! Come along." "Is that so?" returned Edison, in a dreamy sort of way. "I must go home then. I was married to-day!"

Books and Periodicals.

AROUND THE WORLD WITH GENERAL GRANT. By John Russell Young, American News Company, New York; Branch Office, 907 Arch St., Philada. Complete in twenty parts. Sold only by subscription.

We have received Parts VII and VIII of this admirable work, from the Philadelphia agency of the Publishers. They open with the conclusion of the fourteenth chapter, which is devoted to a description of what was witnessed in Holland. Chapters fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, and a part of the eighteenth chapter, are embraced in the present two parts. The first of these is devoted to Berlin; the second, to Denmark, Norway and Sweden; the third to Russia; and the fractional chapter, to Austria and France. The other parts will follow in due order, until the work is completed.

We cannot forbear repeating the favorable opinion of this work expressed on a former occasion. It is certainly one of the best of its kind, with which we have ever met. The paper on which it is printed is of the finest quality, and the work on it is executed in the best style of the printing art. The illustrations are numerous, striking, and happily executed. The whole page steel engravings, two of which are found in each number, are especially of the highest order. The greatest merit of the work, however, is its contents. The author is a first-class descriptive writer. His pen sketches are full of life and interest, and, at the same time, impart to the reader a large amount of the most useful information.

The work, when completed and properly bound, will adorn a parlor table, as well as add to the attractiveness and interest of any library in which it may be placed. We do not hesitate to commend it to public favor. F.

MORE WAYS THAN ONE. By Alice Perry. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. Price $1.50.

An earnest, helpful book, written by one who has a keen appreciation of the spiritual needs of the young, and understands better than the majority of writers how to minister to them. The principal characters are the members of one family, and the story has to do with their separate fortunes. Although the narrative for the most part runs quietly, some of the chapters are exciting enough to compel the attention of the most indifferent reader. The author's aim is to show that there is more than one road to happiness. She believes that happiness is an inward, not an outward thing, and that while people cannot by mere exercise of the will make themselves immediately happy, they can at least place themselves under influences that will in time work out the desired result. This theory is skilfully interwoven with the incidents of the story. The characters are well drawn—the noble, impetuous Hugh, the womanly Erma, the restless and sensitive Grace and the self-denying Merreworth, all are strongly individualized, and leave upon the mind of the reader an impression not easily effaced.

HYMNS OF THE CHURCH WITH TUNES. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co., 111 & 113 William Street. pp. 504. Price $2.00. Sent by Mail.

This volume is issued in a substantial and beautiful style; tinted paper, clear type, and strong binding. It contains over a thousand selections, and seems to be the work of eminent men in the Reformed Dutch Church. The table of Contents is arranged after the order of our Lord's Life, and can be adapted to the Church year. The Apostles' Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments are given in the work, and form the base and animus of the work as in the Heidelberg Catechism. They are also set to music. The collection of Hymns is a good one, and the grand old Chants, by which alone some of the Psalms can be truly rendered, are not wanting. Upon the whole, the book is one of the best we have seen for a long time.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—The numbers of THE LIVING AGE for the weeks ending September 6th and 13th respectively, contain the following articles: The Works of Rembrandt, *Edinburgh;* Count Cavour, *Quarterly;* Some Facts and Thoughts about Light-Emitting Animals, *Popular Science Review;* Prince Louis Napoleon's Expedition to Bologne, and A Gallican Novelist, *Fraser;* Fashionable Charity, and The Late Youth of Philosophers, *Saturday Review;* Barnard Castle, *Spectator;* with continuations of Jean Ingelow's "Sara de Berenger;" and Miss Keary's "Doubting Heart;" and the usual amount of Poetry.

For fifty-two such numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,000 pages a year), the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Publishers, 17 Broomfield Street, Boston.

THE PENN MONTHLY, devoted to Literature, Science, Art, and Politics, for September, 1879. Contents: The Month.—The Zulu War and How it is Waged—The Irish University Bill and the Irish National Schools—The Case against the Tories in the next English Elections—The English Farmers and the Crops—The Indian Empire denounced by Mr. Bright and wisely treated by the Tories—Germany and the remonetization of Silver—Mr. Sherman lends $33,000,000 to the Syndicate Banks without Interest—The Talk about Presidential Candidates—Mr. John Welsh's Resignation, and his successor—Pauper Immigration—The Mormon Question—A National Marriage and Divorce Law—The Political Murder of Col. Dixon—The Yellow Fever and the Price of Quinine—The Legal Restrictions of Indecency—The Story of a Wreck—The Disappearance of the Tramps—The Permanent Exhibition's Notice to Quit. The Neighborborhood as a Starting Point in Education, Robert Ellis Thompson; When Did the Human Race Begin, W. W. Kinsley; The Christian Church: Its Sociological Significance, F. Dyer; The Mendelssohn Family; New Books; Books Received. Published for The Penn Monthly Association by Edward Stern & Co., 125 & 127 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia. Terms, $3.00 per Annum; Single Numbers, 30 cents.

The September number of this excellent periodical, has a peculiar interest for us, and we are sorry we cannot give it an extended notice. A glance at the above table of Contents, however, will show anyone the variety of live subjects touched upon, and our readers may be assured that they are treated with marked ability. Edward Stern & Co. do the work of publishers to the admiration of all.

THE PREACHER AND HOMILETIC MONTHLY for September is the closing number of the present volume and is of special interest. Among its contents are the following: Sermonic: "Sowing and Reaping in the Kingdoms of Nature and Grace," by John McCosh, D. D., LL. D., delivered before the Graduating Class of Princeton College and revised for this publication; "Reverence and Godly Fear," by Henry J. Van Dyke, D. D.; "The Testimony of our Conscience," by J. H. Rylance, D. D.; "The Human Side of Christ's Person," by Rev. David Winters. The four sermons just mentioned are given in full. There are a number of sermons given in abridged form from Drs. Van Doren, Tyng, Horatio Bonar, Herrick Johnson, Foss and others. These reports and abridgments are made especially for this publication. Besides the Sermonic, the MONTHLY contains much other matter designed to unfold and illustrate the principals of Homiletics. Dr. William M. Taylor furnishes his fourth paper on "Expository Preaching;" Dr. Tilley, a paper on "Some Essentials of Successful Preaching." Then we have "Studies in the Book of Revelation," by Rev. D. C. Hughes; "Science in the Pulpit," by Rev. John Moore; "Prayer-Meeting Service," by Rev. Lewis O. Thompson; "Sermonic Criticism," etc., etc. The MONTHLY is constantly growing in interest. Drs. Cuyler, Deems, and others, have been added to the corps of regular contributors. $2.50 per year; 25 cents per copy. I. K. Funk & Co., New York.

The Messenger.

REV. P. S. DAVIS. D. D., EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

Rev. S. R. FISHER, D. D., Rev. T. J. BARKLEY, Rev. A. R. KREMER, } Synodical Editors.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Communications on practical subjects and items of intelligence relating to the Church, are solicited. Persons who forward communications should not write anything pertaining to the *business of the office* on the back of their communications, but on a separate slip—or, if on the same sheet, in such a way, that it can be separated from the communication, without affecting it.

☞ We do not hold ourselves responsible for the return of unaccepted manuscripts.

For Terms, see First page.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1879.

MORE CHURCH NEWS.

We occasionally hear of some one, who wants more news from our own Church. He has stumbled upon some item, which he thinks should have been published in the MESSENGER. As a general thing, the item referred to *has* appeared in our columns, but the brother has overlooked it, and his first knowledge of it has come to him through the city Dailies, which have a corps of reporters to go to offices, to gather such things up for their weekly summary. We have convinced several complainers of this by actual reference to our files.

But what is Church news? In the opinion of some, it is not the condensed statement of a fact, but some glorification of a man or a congregation. And then, some think, that every *rumor* ought to be published as news. "I heard on the cars," said one the other day, "that brother A. had resigned his present charge, and accepted a call to B. Why was not that in the MESSENGER? With all due deference, what are the church papers for, if they do not tell us such things?" "Is the report true?" we asked. "Maybe not," was the reply. "Well," we said, "a publicist has to have some ground for what he says, or he will be kept busy correcting false statements." It would be the easiest thing in the world to send out a gossipy sheet that would be demoralizing.

Once we remember, a brother intimated that he had received a call from a congregation in which he had been candidating, and we published "the fact." But there is often a slip between the cup and the lip. The call never came, and all the glory the brother had, was the impression made upon his own people, that his services were in great demand. But that piece of news was in the end a disadvantage; for the truth leaked out and the people felt that their pastor would have left them, if it had been in his power.

There is nothing so disturbing as false rumors, especially if they take the form of gossip, about pastoral relations, and most of our ministers are exceedingly modest and careful in such matters.

There are, however, a great many items of general interest, which we would like to publish if they were only furnished to us. As it is, it often happens that events that take place even at our public institutions, are not reported to us, and we are dependent upon local papers for information in regard to them.

As far as general news is concerned, no one, perhaps, except our foreman knows how often and fully it has been prepared, only to be set aside, or condensed in order to give room for advertisements or other matter, which "must go in."

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

The Synod of the United States has elected the first members of the contemplated Peace Commission. In attending to this duty it paid due regard to the instructions of the General Synod. It is highly desirable that those district Synods, which are still to elect their members, will imitate its example in this respect. We have every reason to believe, that this will be done. Hence the prospects as to favorable results are full of encouragement.

It is to be hoped, that all interested in the prosperity of the Church will pay due regard to the wishes of the General Synod in regard to offering prayer for the Commission. Not only is Divine guidance needed as to the choice of the Commissioners themselves, but also in their discharge of the responsible duties devolving upon them. Let then earnest prayer be daily made in behalf of the Peace Commission, so that its labors may be performed in wisdom and result in a large amount of permanent good to the Church. F.

THE LATE SYNOD.

The late Synod at Lebanon, Pa., brought its annual sessions to a close on Tuesday noon, September the 9th. They were the most harmonious, which have been held for many years. Questions of the most vital importance to the interests of the Church engaged attention. They were fully and earnestly discussed; but, in not a single instance was the bearing of any member of Synod such, as in the least to wound the feelings or give offence to any person present. A most kind and truly Christian spirit pervaded all the discussions, and the results in each case were reached with a remarkable degree of unanimity. In no instance was there a call for the previous question, nor was there any appeal from the rulings of the chair, or from any conclusion reached by the Synod.

The religious services were also well attended. They were characterized by much interest and solemnity. The members of Synod generally seemed to enjoy them very much, and the members of the Church, and others who attended on them, participated in this feeling.

The most hospitable entertainment was extended by the members of the two Reformed churches in the place. They moved on most harmoniously together, and seemed to vie with each other in endeavoring to contribute to the comfort of their guests. Their kindness will long be remembered by those, upon whom it was bestowed. Hence the resolution of thanks, which was adopted, means all its language is intended to convey.

The town of Lebanon itself is no mean place. It has about eight thousand inhabitants, and contains a large number of churches, among them the two Reformed, some of which are handsome structures. There are also quite a number of large stores and stately private dwellings in different parts of the town. Some improvements are likewise going forward, which will add to the beauty of the place.

A considerable degree of excitement existed among the citizens over local occurrences during the sessions of Synod. As is generally known, some six persons are confined within its prison under the sentence of death, for the commission of a most foul murder. These, one after another, were making confessions, the rumors in regard to the nature of which were widespread, and naturally created a more than usual excitement. They are to suffer the penalty of the law sometime in November next.

The valley in which Lebanon is located is one of the most beautiful and fertile in the State of Pennsylvania. It excites our admiration every time we pass through it. For its size it certainly is not surpassed even by the famous section of country embraced in its neighboring county of Lancaster. It most assuredly excels the latter in its number of iron furnaces. The Cornwall region, five miles from Lebanon, is admitted by all persons who have visited it, to be one of the most remarkable of its kind in the world. It is dotted over with immense furnaces, and the mountains from which the ore used in them is obtained are one solid mass of iron deposit, in some instances slightly mixed with an infusion of copper. Millions upon millions of tons of pure ore are found there, and it will require centuries fully to exhaust the supply. The whole is owned by the widely-known Coleman family, and is said to cover an area of some seven square miles. We made a visit to this wonderful region, after the adjournment of Synod, in company with the pastor of St. John's Reformed church, and were much pleased with the highly improved farms through which we passed, and the very fine and peculiar stock roaming over them, as well as with the remarkable mineral section included within its limits. We have often read descriptions of what is here to be seen, but they all fail to come up fully to the reality. To be able to form any adequate idea of the wonders of the region, they must be seen, and it is well worth a long journey to enjoy this pleasure. F.

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The Classis of Zion, like many other Classes of our Church, has formed Sunday-school districts, in which conventions are held several times a year. These conventions are constituted by the pastors and other Sunday-school officials of the district. Rev. John Ault, president of the Adams county district, sent us an invitation to attend the convention to be held in Christ's Reformed Church, Littlestown charge, of which he is pastor. We accepted the invitation, and Dr. Higbee being on hand, accepted *our* invitation to join us in our drive thither of sixteen miles, making thus the editorial "we" a reality.

It was Tuesday, August 19th, and after a pleasant drive, *we* arrived at the church near the close of the morning session. We found there, besides the pastor, Revs. Wm. D. Lefevre, of Littlestown, and John H. Sechler, of Blue Bell, Pa., and a large congregation of old and young. Several of the pastors of the district were unable to attend; and, therefore, the unexpected coming of *two* more outsiders, instead of but one, was hailed with great satisfaction, especially as one of them was Dr. Higbee.

The active and efficient pastor, and president of the convention, the man who never rests except when at work, at once prepared a programme for the afternoon session. Then Dr. Zieber arrived from Hanover, just in time for a sumptuous dinner, prepared for us at the hospitable mansion of Mrs. Lefevre, near the church. At half past one o'clock the bell sent forth its cheerful notes, and again the large church was crowded with people, the children having now turned out en masse, filling a large space in front. Addresses were made by all the ministers present, except Bro. Ault, who presided, and directed all the devotional services. Five addresses, and not very brief ones, at that; and yet there did not appear to be a sleepy or inattentive child among that crowd of lovely childhood and youth. Two of the addresses were directed especially to *them*, and they listened like young Puritans in the days of two hour sermons. And for this the pastor, in a few pleasant words, gave them the reward of well deserved praise.

Again, in the evening, the church was filled with an interested audience, when addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Higbee and A. R. Kremer, and appropriate closing remarks by the pastor. We must not forget to add, that the convention had been opened on Monday evening with a sermon by Dr. M. Kieffer. Thus closed a very interesting occasion, which we hope may result in much good, and which we know will not soon be forgotten. K.

PROCEEDINGS OF SYNOD.

In last week's issue, we brought our report of the proceedings of Synod up to the close of Saturday morning's session. We now resume it at the point at which we closed. After Saturday afternoon's session was opened in the usual form, the report of the Treasurer of Board of Missions was presented and referred to the Committee on Missions.

The Committee on Nominations submitted their report, which was received, amended and then adopted. The election was made the order of the day for Monday morning at 10 o'clock, and the Stated Clerk instructed to have the usual number of copies of the Nominations printed for the use of Synod.

Rev. Dr. N. C. Schaeffer and A. Bartholomew of the East Pennsylvania Classis, were admitted to seats as advisory members.

The Committee on Publication submitted their report, which was received, and taken up item by item. The first item was adopted, after which the further consideration of the report was postponed until Monday morning, immediately after the election shall have been held.

The Committee appointed to collect an assessment of twenty-five cents upon each member of Synod, for defraying the immediate contingent expenses of the present meeting, reported that they had collected $18.00, which they had handed over to the pastor of St. John's church, to be appropriated to the purposes for which the collection was made.

A committee consisting of the Rev. Dr. G. Wolf, and H. M. Kieffer, and Elder J. H. Kurzenknabe, was appointed to prepare a minute expressive of the sense of this Synod in regard to the importance of having the two tendencies in the Church equally represented in the Peace Commission.

Saturday Evening Session.

Services preparatory to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper were held this evening. The opening liturgical services were conducted by the Rev. R. Leighton Gerhart. A very edifying and appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. J. A. Peters. The liturgical services specially assigned to the occasion in the Order of Worship were conducted by the Rev. S. G. Wagner. The whole of the services are said to have been full of interest and solemnity, at a part of which only we were privileged to be present.

Sunday Services.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered on Sunday morning. The opening liturgical services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Theodore Appel. The sermon was preached by the President of the Synod, the Rev. Dr. Weiser, based on Matthew xv: 32–39; the feeding of the multitude with seven loaves and two fishes. A mighty miracle was thus wrought by the Saviour when He was in the flesh on earth. A greater miracle still is now wrought in the special provision He furnishes through His divine ordinance instituted in the Church for the spiritual nourishment and strength of His people. Much comfortable and forcible truth was presented, which could not fail to be appreciated by every one, who sincerely loves the Lord Jesus Christ.

The liturgical services immediately connected with the administration of the Lord's Supper were conducted by the Rev. Dr. S. R. Fisher. The number of communicants was large, and the whole occasion one of more than usual interest and solemnity.

In the afternoon Sunday-school services were held, in which the schools of the two Reformed churches of the place united. The Rev. Dr. F. W. Kremer, of the First church, presided. The audience was addressed by the Revs. H. M. Kieffer. J. A. Peters and R. L. Gerhart. The addresses were all very appropriate, and the interest was well kept up throughout the services.

In the evening an edifying sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. T. C. Porter, based on John xiv. 2, "In my Father's house are many mansions." The liturgical services were conducted by the Rev. Walter E. Krebs.

During the morning and evening, a number of the members of Synod were engaged in filling the pulpits of other churches in the town and vicinity.

Monday Morning Session.

Rev. Dr. S. R. Fisher, delegate *secundus* from the Philadelphia Classis, was admitted to the seat occupied by the *primarius*, Rev. Dr. J. H. A. Bomberger.

Rev. A. B. Koplin and Elders D. S. Raber and R. H. Kramm, were appointed a committee, through whom all applications for leave of absence are to be presented to Synod.

The Committee on Examination, Licensure and Ordination reported, that no business had been referred to them, and they were discharged.

The Committee on Correspondence with Sister Churches, reported, stating, that the delegate to the German Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania, the Rev. Dr. T. S. Johnston, was recorded in the proceedings of that body, as being present, and that the Rev. G. H. Trabert had been appointed delegate to this Synod. The committee reported also the following extract from the Minutes of the Ministerium:

"Dr. Fry offered the following resolution, which was, on motion, received and action postponed until next year:

Resolved, That the custom of appointing delegates annually to other Synods be discontinued, excepting the New York Ministerium, with which this Ministerium holds special relations; and that delegates to other Synods be appointed only when special occasion or business demand it."

This minute furnished the occasion for a considerable amount of discussion. As it was thought by some, that this Synod was embraced in the resolution pending before that body, with which correspondence is to be discontinued, it was insisted upon, that the election for delegates to the Ministerium should not be held. Others thought, that, as no definite conclusion had been reached, it would be improper for the Synod to take the positive initiative, in discontinuing a correspondence, which has continued through more than a century; and their counsels prevailed.

Meyerstown, Lebanon County, Pa., was chosen as the place, and the third Wednesday in October, 1880, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., as the time for holding the next annual sessions of Synod.

The Synod proceeded to the election, made the order of the day for this morning at 10 o'clock, with the following result:

Trustees of the Theological Seminary: Daniel W. Gross, George Z. Kunkel, Edward J. Zahm, Charles Santee, John Heilman, Owen J. Schreiber, John B. Roth, George W. Hensel, Aaron J. Renninger, William E. Schmertz, William J. Baer, Thomas J. Craig, Adam B. Wingerd, William A. Wilt, Louis Markall, Henry Wirt, Isaac H. Kieffer, and Henry M. Cocklin.

Board of Visitors of the Theological Seminary: Rev. Dr. Samuel R. Fisher, Dr. Amos H. Kremer, Dr. Charles W. Leinbach, Samuel G. Wagner, Dr. Charles F. McCaulay, Dr. Theodore Appel, Dr. Jacob O. Miller, Dr. Edmund R. Eschbach, John M. Titzel, W. R. Humphrey Deatrich, Joseph H. Apple and Dr. Thomas C. Porter.

Trustees of Franklin and Marshall College: Hon. Joseph Laubach, Hon. Andrew K. Seyster, and Benjamin F. Shenk.

Vacancy in Sunday School Board: Rev. Dr. David Van Horne.

Member of Committee to Prepare Lesson Papers for Sunday Schools: Rev. Dr. Clement Z. Weiser.

Delegate to the German Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Penna.: Rev. John A. Peters, *Primarius*, and Rev. Dr. Joseph B. Shumaker, *Secundus*.

Trustee of Synod: Rev. Calvin S. Gerhard.

A paper was presented by the Rev. Dr. T. S. Johnston, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, announcing the safe arrival of the Rev. Ambrose D. Gring and his wife, in Japan. He also stated that a letter had just been received from the missionary, in which he communicates the fact, that he has rented a house in Yokohama, and engaged a teacher to instruct him and his wife in the Japanese language. The teacher is a man of rank, and of high social position; and also an accomplished linguist, speaking English fluently. He has become a catechumen, and is receiving instruction in the Heidelberg Catechism. The paper was referred to the Committee on Missions.

The presence of the Rev. J. C. Hornburger, of the Evangelical Church, was announced.

The further action on the Report of the Committee on Publication, which had been deferred until this time, was resumed. The discussion was still pending, when the hour for adjournment arrived.

Monday Afternoon Session.

Rev. E. D. Miller, delegate *secundus*, from the East Susquehanna Classis, was admitted to the seat occupied by the *primarius*, Rev. D. O. Shoemaker.

Rev. Dr. J. O. Miller, of the Potomac Synod, Rev. W. H. H. Snyder, and Elder D. W. Gross, of the Lancaster Classis, and Rev. H. Mosser, of the Lebanon Classis, were admitted to seats as advisory members.

The discussion of the Report of the Committee on Publication was resumed and continued until near the close of the afternoon session. The Report, after having been amended, was adopted. It refers at some length to the present financial condition of the Board of Publication, and proposes sundry action, looking

to retrenchment in expenses, and the more efficient prosecution of the operations of the Board in future.

The Synod reiterated its action of last year, commending the Allentown Female College to the favorable consideration of all the congregations and members within its bounds, and soliciting for its support and patronage, the interest and influence of the several pastors.

Monday Evening.

The Synod held a session this evening. It was devoted to the interest of Missions. The services were opened with an invocation by the President and the singing of a hymn, after which the audience were led in prayer by the Rev. I. K. Loos. The report of the Committee on Missions was read and adopted. In reference to Home Missions, the report embodied a series of resolutions, earnestly urging the Classes in arrears on former assessments for mission purposes, to pay up as soon as possible; directing, that Synod and Classes at their annual meetings give special attention to the cause of missions, and take up special collections; and that our congregations and schools lift special collections for missions during the Advent or Epiphany period of the year; and requesting Classes to connect their mission points with other congregations and charges, whenever it is possible to do so, and this method of strengthening the weak be the policy of our Synod in its missionary operations. The Superintendent's report was directed to be published in the several Church papers in whole or in parts.

In reference to Foreign Missions, a resolution was adopted, urging every congregation to contribute at least once a year to the cause of Foreign Missions.

The report also contained a programme of subjects for discussion during the remainder of the evening. This programme was taken up and followed out. Rev. Dr. Theodore Appel accordingly, addressed the audience on "Missions in New England;" Rev. J. Samuel Vandersloot, on "The Need of Increased Liberality in Missionary Contributions," and Rev. Dr. C. Z. Weiser, on "Foreign Missions." The addresses were all highly appropriate and pervaded by a commendable spirit of earnestness. At their close, a collection was taken up in behalf of the cause of Missions, after which the audience was dismissed with the doxology and benediction.

Tuesday Morning Session.

Rev. John P. Stein, delegate *secundus* from the Lebanon Classis, was admitted to the seat occupied by the *primarius*, Rev. Dr. B. Bausman.

The Committee on the Theological Seminary submitted their report, which was received and adopted item by item. The report refers to the flourishing condition of the institution internally, and also to a deficiency in the income to cover the entire salary of the Professors. With a view to provide for this deficiency, the several Classes are directed to appoint some particular time for each pastor to take up a collection in his charge to meet the deficiency for the ensuing year, and similar action is recommended to the Synods of Pittsburgh and the Potomac.

The Committee on Finance was received and adopted. It proposed sundry assessments on the Classes, for the purpose of providing funds for meeting the several claims made upon Synod.

The Committee appointed to prepare a paper in reference to the importance of having the two tendencies in the Church equally represented in the Peace Commission, submitted their report, which was adopted. In connection with the adoption of the report, the President and Stated Clerk of the Synod were instructed to communicate to all the other [illegible] Synods, the sense of this Synod touching the Peace Commission on the following points: First, That it is desirable, if possible, to have the two tendencies existing in the Church equally represented in the Peace Commission. Second, That, in order to carry out the spirit of the General Synod, it is necessary that the conclusions reached by the Peace Commission should be unanimous.

The committee, to whom had been referred the communication from the Orphans' Home at Womelsdorf, Pa., submitted a report, which was received and adopted. This report contains several resolutions, directing the Classes to take such action as will aid the Home in securing the sum of $4,000 by $100 subscriptions, to pay the debt still resting on their property; requesting the Church papers to bring the plan for raising this amount before the Church, with a view of preparing the way for more direct appeals to benevolent friends of the fatherless; and urging the continuation of voluntary contributions from our Sunday-schools and congregations.

In this connection, it may not be out of place to state, that, through some inadvertence, the name attached to the brief communication in our last issue, in relation to enlisting Sunday-schools in the Orphans' cause, was misspelled. It should have been Jacob Rader, a worthy elder of the Third Street Reformed Church of Easton, Pa.

The committee appointed by the Synod of last year, to harmonize and centralize the various Home missionary agencies within the bounds of the three Eastern English Synods, reported, that they had attended to their duty, and effected an arrangement, by which the Mission department of the Ursinus Union is to report its contributions to Missions, as well as the missionaries laboring within the bounds of the three Eastern English Synods, their operations to the Board of Missions of these Synods. In this connection also, a series of resolutions was adopted, directing the Treasurers of the Classes to properly accredit all monies received under the arrangement entered into, as reported, and all missionaries not under the care of the Board of Missions or the Ursinus Union, to report to both these boards, and calling the attention of the Classes to this subject.

Two resolutions were adopted, directing the Sunday-school Board to select topics for discussion at the customary Sunday-school meeting at the next Synod, and appoint persons from the delegates to Synod to discuss these topics, and inform them of their appointment, at least one month before the meeting of Synod; and also in the same way, to select persons to address the Sunday-school children, permitting them, however, to choose their own subjects.

The usual vote of thanks to the members of the Church at Lebanon, for the hospitable entertainment of Synod, and to the Reading Railroad for allowing members of Synod to pass over their road at reduced rates, was adopted.

Instructions were given to the Stated Clerk in regard to publishing the proceedings of Synod.

The report on the State of Religion was read and adopted, which will be found on the first page of our present issue.

The Minutes were read and adopted, after which the Synod adjourned, and was dismissed with the singing of a hymn, prayer by the Rev. Dr. D. E. Klopp, in which was incorporated the Apostles' Creed and the Lord's Prayer, repeated in unison; and the doxology and the benediction by the President. Thus closed one of the most interesting and harmonious annual sessions of Synod held for many years. F.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The Reformed Sunday School Convention of Washington county, Md., assembled in the Reformed church at Cavetown Aug. 28th, 1879, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., Rev. J. W. Santee, D. D., pastor, and continued in session until the evening of the following day. The members present were Revs. J. W. Santee, D. D., W. Goodrich, S. S. Miller, A. C. Geary, J. S. Kieffer, L. G. Kremer and Licentiate H. E. Cook. Rev. W. F. Colliflower, of New Oxford, Pa., and Elders F. Davis and J. Knodle, of Boonsboro, Md., were present as advisory members. Rev. A. C. Geary was President, and Licentiate H. E. Cook, Secretary.

The following topics were discussed during the sessions of the Convention:

1st The qualifications of a successful Sunday School teacher. 2d. Is there a period in the history of the S. S. scholar when his relation to the school should cease: and if so, when? 3d. The relation of the Sunday School to the Congregation, and the duty of the members towards it.

The first was opened by Rev. S. S. Miller, who was followed by Revs. L. G. Kremer, W. Goodrich, J. S. Kieffer, J. W. Santee, D. D., and Elders Geo. Pearson and Josiah Knodle.

The second was opened by Rev. W. Goodrich and continued by Revs. A. C. Geary, S. S. Miller, L. G. Kremer, J. S. Kieffer, Elders G. Pearson and J. Knodle.

The third was opened by Licentiate H. E. Cook, and discussed further by Rev. J. W. Santee, D. D.

The committee appointed to prepare resolutions expressing the sense of the Convention with reference to the topics discussed, reported as follows:

1. Topic first. The sense of this Convention, with regard to the qualifications for a successful S. S. teacher, is: that the teacher be imbued with the sense of the work and the great responsibility involved in the calling of a teacher, to have a love for the work and to be devoted to it—to make faithful and prayerful preparation of the lessons to be taught—to be punctual in the discharge of the duties as a teacher—to pray for the children of the class, and then humbly rely on God for success, which the Lord promises to the faithful laborer.

2. Topic second. The sense of the Convention is: that there is no period in the history of the S. S. scholar in which his or her relation to it ceases. It continues as scholar, or teacher, and as a member of the Church, and as such it is a privilege to be a scholar or a teacher, and always, at least, to give his or her personal influence to the S. S. cause, by visiting the school and aiding it as often and as far as circumstances will allow.

3. Topic third. As there is but one Lord and one Body, where the means of grace are deposited, and as in the Sunday School training and nursing are done it must, therefore stand in vital relation to the Church. There can be no Sunday School in the true sense outside the bosom of the Church of Christ, and the duty of the membership follows, viz.: to care for it in every possible way; for in proportion as the Sunday School prospers, in that proportion the congregation prospers, and it is the duty of the membership, as far as possible, to see that the children are not only instructed in the family, but that they are sent to the Sunday School to assist in carrying forward the interests of the school, and as often as possible, to visit the school, to assist it with means necessary to give it success, and all, to pray for God's blessing to rest upon and follow the labors of the teacher in this great department of Church work.

It is believed, that all who were present enjoyed, and, at the same time, profited by the meeting. The Convention adjourned to meet at Hagerstown next November—the exact time to be made known by the Chairman.

PACIFIC COAST MISSIONS.

The Reformed Church has established a dozen or more prosperous missions on the Pacific Coast: in California, Oregon and Washington Territory, but such is the immense territory, ten times as large as Penna., over which these missions are scattered, and so numerous the vacant points yet to be occupied by our Church, that more missionary money and men are needed to carry forward that work successfully, and keep pace with the advance of immigration, and the spread of the gospel by other denominations. Our missionaries already in the field are faithful men, and labor hard with small support, but even this nominal amount the Board has not been able to pay promptly. In some cases, the appropriation has not been paid for a year, and piteous appeals are made in consequence for long and hard-earned money, to feed and clothe wife and children, and supply the most urgent necessaries of life.

To maintain our cause on the Pacific Coast, and in order to extend the same, the Board of Missions, at its late meeting in Harrisburg, Penna., commissioned and authorized the Rev. F. Fox to visit the churches in the East, and endeavor to awaken a greater interest in behalf of the cause of missions on the Pacific Coast, and that all monies paid or subscribed shall be transmitted to the Treasurer of the Board.

Should Bro. Fox enter upon this missionary tour, it is highly important to have the cheerful coöperation of ministers and their churches, in order to success, and the material furtherance of the missionary cause on the Pacific Coast.

In addition to the foregoing, the readers of the MESSENGER will be pleased to learn, that the Rev. F. L. Woerly, who, some weeks ago, started from York, Pa., to labor as Reformed missionary on the Pacific Coast, arrived safely in San Francisco, and has since located a mission and parochial school at Alameda—a growing city across the San Francisco Bay. Two other missionaries are expected soon to arrive from Switzerland, and engage in missionary work in Oregon. In San Francisco a successful missionary festival was held last month in connection with the First Reformed Church.

Rev. J. Fuendeling, of our church at San Francisco, has lately assumed charge of an independent German church in the northern part of the city, and now serves these two enterprises. The Classis of San Francisco met at Stockton, on the 28th of August, and had a very profitable session. Rev. J. Muellhaupt, of Salem, Oregon, would like to build a Reformed church in that beautiful capital city, and asks for aid from abroad. Rev. J. Lange had several acres of land presented to him from a good Presbyterian in his Meridian charge, Oregon, on which to erect a Reformed church. Rev. Mechtersheimer has invited Rev J. Gantenbein, of Portland, to come to Walla Walla, W. T., and assist in organizing a Reformed church at that distant post. The Bishop of Portland keeps watchful oversight on his episcopal trust, and has ordered an advance along the whole line of the enemies' fortifications. F. F.

Church News.

OUR OWN CHURCH.

SYNOD OF THE UNITED STATES.

The residence of the Rev. Dr. D. Van Horne, pastor of the First Reformed church in this city, has been changed, since his return from his foreign tour. His correspondents will please address him hereafter at 1140 Mt. Vernon street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rev. R. Leighton Gerhart, of Riegelsville, Pa., has accepted a call from the church at Lewisburg, Union county, Pa., recently vacated by Rev. James Crawford.

The harvest thanksgiving services in North Susquehanna charge, of which Rev. T. Derr is pastor, were well attended in all the churches. The offerings were as follows: Mifflin congregation, $4.25; Salem, $5.50; Hollenbach, $11.30; Nescopeck, $19 00; Wapwallopen, $21.35. Briar Creek congregation deferred its collection until the next service.

SYNOD OF THE POTOMAC.

The new chapel, erected by the church at Carlisle, Pa., of which the Rev. Dr. A. H. Kremer is pastor, was dedicated to the service of God on Sunday morning, August the 31st. The pastor was assisted in the services by his son, Rev. E. N. Kremer, of Bedford, Pa. The Carlisle *Sentinel* says, the rooms are very cheerful and comfortable, and well adapted for the purposes intended. When the church proper is completed, which will be in about six or seven weeks, the Reformed congregation will have one of the most complete church properties in the place.

The St. Paul's Reformed church of Baltimore, Md. organized from the Mission Sunday School of the Third Reformed church of that city, on the 11th of October, 1878, and for some time under the pastoral care of the Rev. M. L. Firor, a correspondent informs us, recently purchased from the Methodist Protestant Church, the property situated on Lexington street, near Carrolton avenue, for the sum of $4750. The original cost of the church, which was built about fifteen years ago, was nearly $14,000. The church is sixty by seventy five feet. It has, since the purchase, been neatly frescoed by D. Mohr, of that city, the design being of the oriental style, and reflecting great credit upon the frescoer's taste and workmanship. The church has also been recarpeted and repainted, and now looks as neat as any other church in the city.

On Monday evening, September 8th, the opening services took place. Rev. Dr. E. R. Eschbach, of Frederick, preached the sermon to a large and attentive congregation. The services were continued during the week, in which the Rev. C. Clever, J. B. Shontz, and Dr. J. O. Miller participated. They were well attended, and the congregation is well pleased with the prospects before it. The hall in which they heretofore worshiped had become too small to accommodate the congregation. It has now, to all human appearance, entered upon its mission with encouraging prospects for the future. May the most ardent anticipations of its friends be more than realized, though the blessing of Him, to whom all the glory belongs, through our Lord Jesus Christ!

The Winchester, Virginia, *Times* contains a brief, but graphic, notice of the Harvest Home services held in the Reformed church in that city, of which the Rev. C. G. Fisher is pastor. They were largely attended by the congregations of all denominations. These services, inaugurated in this church last year by the pastor, are in the nature of thanksgiving for the bountiful fruits of the earth, with which we have been blessed by Providence. Then follows a description of the adornments, at the close of which the editor adds: "The effect of the whole was beautiful and appropriate, and exceedingly creditable to the taste and skill of the designers. The services, both morning and evening, were of a special nature, suited to the occasion, and very interesting."

WESTERN CHURCH.

From an announcement in the *Christian World*, from the President of Heidelberg College, we learn, that Prof. A. S. Zerbe, Ph. D., has accepted of the Professorship of Greek and affiliated branches, in that institution, and entered upon his duties. His post-office address is accordingly changed from Collegeville, Pa., to Tiffin, Seneca county, Ohio.

The post-office address of the Rev. John Winter, has been changed from Crestline, to New Winchester, Crawford county, Ohio; that of the Rev. L. Richter, from Hardin county, Ohio, to Ellenwood, Bartin county, Kansas, and that of the Rev. J. A. Sites, from Dekota, to Freeport, Ill.

GERMAN SYNOD OF THE EAST.

This Synod will commence its annual sessions in Zion's Reformed Church of this city, Rev. Dr. Gehr, pastor, on Wednesday evening, the 17th instant, at 7½ o'clock, to continue through several days. On the following Sunday morning the twenty-fifth anniversary of Dr. Gehr's pastorate will be celebrated. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the evening. The whole occasion is expected to be one of more than usual interest.

INSTITUTIONS AT LANCASTER, PA.

We learn from one of our exchanges from the centre of the State, that the fall session of these institutions opened very favorably. We shall be obliged to the Secretary of the College, if he will favor us with a brief statement of the particulars. F.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Delegates intending to be present at the Sunday-School Convention to be held in Waynesboro, Sept. 23d, will have the kindness to notify one of the undersigned by the 19th of this month, otherwise no provision for their entertainment will be made.

I. M. MOTTER,
F. F. BAHNER.

Waynesboro, Pa., Sept. 16, 1879.

Married.

At the bride's residence, Hamburg Pa., by Rev. M. Peters, Dr. John A. Bear of Mount Joy, Lancaster Co., formerly of Hamburg, to Miss Lillie E. Hautz, of Hamburg, Pa.

Aug. 14th, 1879, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. A. F. Fritze, assisted by Rev. G. B. Massalsky, Rev. M. F. Dumstrey, of Lawrenceville, Pa., to Miss Annie Thomas, of East Liberty, Pa.

At the house of the bride's parents, Aug 31st, by Rev. S. F. Laury, Mr. Oliver Kessler, to Miss Ellen M. Sterner, both of Manheim Township, York Co., Pa.

By the same, at the house of the bride's parents, Sept. 7th, Mr. Andrew R. Brodbeck, of Jefferson, to Miss Ellen R. Thoman, of Heidelberg Township, Pa.

At the residence of Mr. David Humphrey, Aug. 30th, 1879, by Rev. J. M. Evans, Mr. John F. Humphrey, of Curllsville, Pa., to Miss Susanna Mohney, of near Rimersburg, Clarion Co., Pa.

On Sept. 11th, 1879, at the residence of the bride's father, in North White Hall Township, Lehigh Co., Pa., by the Revs. E. J. Fogel and S. S. Kohler, the Rev. Phain S. Kohler, and Annie E. Balliet, of North White Hall Township, Lehigh Co., Pa.

Obituaries.

IN MEMORIAM.

DIED, on Friday, about 10 o'clock, P. M., at his residence in Boonsboro, Mr. JOHN NICODEMUS, aged 78 years, 9 months and 15 days.

JOHN NICODEMUS was a son of Valentine Nicodemus, the oldest of a family of five children, of which only one, Jacob Nicodemus, still lives. He was born at the homestead near Boonsboro, known as "Nicodemus' Mill," where he succeeded his father in managing the farm and mill, and in which calling he spent the vigor of his early life. About twenty-five years ago, having accumulated a large estate, he retired from active life and removed to his late residence in Boonsboro.

On the 13th of June, 1826, he was married to Miss Anna Maria Motter, of Middletown Valley, Frederick Co., Md., by Rev. Jonathan Helfenstein of the Reformed Church, at Frederick, Md. This happy union lasted for more than fifty-three years, and from it issued a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom have departed this life except one son, John L. Nicodemus, of Boonsboro, and the aged wife and mother who now mourns his departure.

In early infancy he became a member of the Reformed church through the sacrament of baptism, administered by Rev. Jonathan Rahauser, pastor at Hagerstown and of affiliated congregations. Through this covenant relation he came under the ministrations of Revs. Mayer, Denius, Rebaugh, Hoffmeier, Dole, Douglas, and Bruner. In the pastorate of Rev. M. L. Shuford, in the year 1866, during the illness of his daughter, Mrs. Atwood, through confirmation he became a member in full communion, which communion was honored during the pastorates of Rev. J. Hassler and his successor, by a regular attendance upon her services, and by a consistent and irreproachable life.

His faith was not one of outward show or pretension, but quiet and unassuming, manifested in humble devotion, faithful service and benevolent deeds: and because of such high character he was not always understood. By those only who were intimately acquainted with him was he fully known, truly esteemed and lovingly appreciated. From the time of his confirmation up to his late illness, no service of the church was missed by him, except when prevented by infirmity, in this leaving an example worthy to be followed. He was deeply interested in all the enterprises of the congregation, as may be seen by his large donation to the erection of the present handsome church edifice, and also by his liberal support of the gospel. There are not wanting those who can give witness to his interest and zeal in this direction.

From his deep sympathy for the poor and homeless he was led, about a year ago, to give to his native county a farm in fee simple, costing $12,500, on which is being built, under the supervision of the Board of County Commissioners, Bellevue Hospital. For all time to come, this home will be a refuge for the poor and helpless, where many a homeless wanderer will find rest and food. This gift will be a lasting monument to the goodness of his heart; and may those who enjoy its benefits with grateful hearts, ever praise Him whose grace made the giver their generous friend and kind benefactor.

The deceased was blessed with a strong constitution which, together with careful habits, brought him with unusual health and unimpaired vigor to nearly four-score years. Long had his strong will refused to prepare a quieting couch for his active, cheerful spirit. When his illness came upon him, though everything that medical skill and affectionate attention could do was done, yet he was fully conscious that the full measure of his days was fast approaching. But this consciousness took away none of his strong faith and hope, and he patiently and submissively awaited the answer to his daily prayer, for the calm sleep and peaceful rest of the grave. He was fully prepared for his end, and met it in a calm faith and unfaltering hope. So gradual was the slope as he went down toward the valley of death, and so gently did life ebb away, that it was difficult to designate the precise point where to him time ended and eternity began. Rational as long as he had strength to manifest it to others, and without apparent pain of body or anxiety of mind, he sank by almost imperceptible degrees into the rest and sleep of death. Thus truly did God verify to him the promise, "He giveth his beloved sleep."

Services appropriate to the occasion were held at his late residence, on Monday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the presence of a large gathering of friends. Among many others present from a distance were the following members of the Board of County Commissioners: John W. Stonebraker, President of the Board, and Messrs. John W. Hershey, Joseph Newcomer and John M. Newcomer. This large gathering of friends and citizens was a demonstration of the high esteem in which the deceased was held by those who best knew him, and appreciated his worth.

Rev. Simon S. Miller, his pastor, preached a sermon full of comfort from the following words: "And thou shalt go to thy fathers in peace: thou shalt be buried in a good old age;" and, "For so God giveth His beloved sleep." In the services assistance was rendered by Rev. G. H. Beckley, of the Lutheran church, and Rev. J. Reubush, of the U. B. Church.

Afterward the lifeless remains were borne to the cemetery where, under the benediction of the church, his body was committed to the grave, in the hope of a general resurrection, by his pastor, assisted by Rev. Goodrich, of Clearspring, Md.

Thus an aged father and honored citizen has gone from our midst to his last home. May there be those among the younger generation to rise up and be useful in their day, for the fathers are falling asleep!

At the meeting of the Board of County Commmissioners, on Tuesday last, the following resolutions of respect were adopeed:

Resolved, By the County Commissioners of Washington county, that we have heard with great regret of the death of John Nicodemus, a venerable citizen and benefactor of Washington County.

Resolved, That as a manifestation of the respect and regard of the people of Washington County for the long and blameless life of this aged citizen, we enter this expression of the public regret upon the minutes of this board, and hereby approve the stopping of all labor in "Bellevue" on the day of his funeral.

Resolved, That the healthful and ample domain given to the poor and afflicted of this county, by his unexampled benevolence, is his best eulogy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent by the clerk to the family of John Nicodemus and copies be furnished to the public press.

DIED.—In Mt. Pleasant, Sept. 1st., Mrs. Hannah Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Daniel Rumbach, aged 29 years, 1 mo., 21 days. Mrs. Rumbach was a daughter of Mr. George Hartzel. She was baptized in her infancy, brought up in the doctrines and duties of our holy religion, and confirmed at the age of 14 years. She was a faithful member of the Church, and died triumphantly in the faith of the Gospel. She left her husband with three small children. They are all baptized, and, we trust will, be brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, according to the parting wish of their now sainted mother.

Acknowledgments.

SYNOD OF THE POTOMAC.

BENEFICIARY EDUCATION.

Receipts from June 1st to 1st of September.

From the Martinsburg charge, Pa., per Rev. J. David Miller, pastor, pledge at the Classis of Shippensburg, $10.00

Mercersburg, Pa., September 1st, 1879. } WM. M. DEATRICK, Treas. Board of Education.

LETTER LIST.

Apple, Rev T, Ayer, N W & Son.
Bates, Rev W H, (2), Bridenbaugh, Rev S R, Bensinger, W B, Binkley, H K, (4), Brandt, H F, Butz, J H, Brown, W N, Brown, Rev I G.
Cook, L H, Cort, Rev C.
Dengler, Rev J G, Dilcher, J J, Dieffenbacher, Rev E H,(2) Deatrick, L, Diehl, E H, Dieffenbacher, Rev D S, Donat, W D, Derr, Rev T, Dehuff & Mitchell, Davis, B F.
Eiler, Kate E, Evans, Rev J M.
Fritzinger, Rev J, Fornoman, M, Foust, Saml.
Garner, Rev H S, (2), Griffith, G W, Gerhart, Rev R L. Gehr, Rev Dr N.
Hensell, L, Hartzell, Rev G P, Hoffman, J M, Hamer, Thos, Holtzman, Heilman, Rev C U, Hartzell, Rev Geo P, Hitchcock & Welch, Herbst, C H (2).
Johnston, Rev Dr T S.
Kershner, J E, (2), Klutz, J L, Kohler, Rev P S, (2), Kearney, E F, Koppenhoeffer, Miss Kate, Kresgieville, P M, Kline, A G.
Loose, Rev N H.
McGuire, H, (2), Menee'y & Kimberly, (2), Miller, Rev S S, Mohney, F C, Miller, D.
Noss, Rev J G.
Peters, L P, (2).
Rusbold, R, Reiter, Rev C H, Rinker, Rev H St J, Roeder, Rev S M.
Snyder, Rev G W, Snyder, Rev J F, Scheffey, A M, Sontag, Rev C F, Spangler, Rev H T, Soxmon, D J, Sykes, Rev J H, Smith, Rev J E, Stambaugh, Rev L D, Sunday, S W, Sherman, Geo F, Sweitzer, Rev S, Steiner, J A.
Tobias, Rev D C, Tisinger, M E R.
Weizel, F, White, Prof J T, Weiss, Rev B, Walter, S S, Whitmer, Rev A C.
Zahm, E J, (2), Zehring, Rev J D, (2).

Youth's Department.

LITTLE TITIAN'S PALETTE.

BY MARGARET J. PRESTON.

High up in the Vale of Cadoré,
Encompassed by mountains as wild
As the wilderness of gloom and of glory
Could make them, dwelt Titian, the child.

The snow-covered ridges and ranges,
The gorges as dusky as night,
The cloud-wracks, the shadows, the changes,
All filled him with dreams of delight.

The flush of the summer, the duller
White sheen of the winter abroad,
Would move him to ectasy: color,
To him, was a vision of God.

Enraptured his mother would hold him
With legends that never sufficed
To tire him out, as she told him
Of Mary, the Mother of Christ.

"How blue are her eyes?" he would ask her;
"As blue as the harebells I know;
And her cheek" (it was so he would task her)?—
"Is her cheek like a rose under snow?"

So, stirred with the spell of the story,
One day as he wandered alone
Deep into the Vale of Cador,
Where blossoms by thousands were strown,

He suddenly cried: "I will paint her!
The darling Madonna!—for, see,
These anemone buds are not fainter
Than the tint of her temples must be!

"Whoever saw violets bluer?
Their stain is the stain of the skies;
So what could be sweeter or truer
For tinging the blue of her eyes?

"This rose—why the sunsets have fed her
Till she looks like a rose of the South;
I never saw one that was redder;
O, that I will keep for her mouth!

"Yon blood-root, as brown as October,
Is just what I want for her hair;
And the juice of this gentian shall robe her
In garments an angel might wear!"

Thus the picture was painted. Long after,
In Venice, the Bride of the Sea,
When he sat, amid feasting and laughter,
With guests of the noblest degree—

When his name, and his fame, and his glory,
To the height of the highest arose,
And Titian, the child of Cadoré,
Was Titian, the Master—who knows

If ever his world-widened powers
Were touched with so tender a grace
As when, from his palette of flowers,
He painted that marvellous face!

—*Wide Awake.*

TIL'S COMPOSITION.

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

"We've got a real hard subject for composition next Monday," said Til, with her big blue eyes so full of trouble that they were ready to overflow with tears. "Won't you write it for me, auntie?" was the coaxing request. "The subject is 'A Pair of Slippers;' and I think it's an awful hard one, when we've never written but two others. I can't think of anything to say; won't you write it for me, auntie?"

"I couldn't do that, Til; you know it wouldn't be right."

"Oh, just a short one, auntie!" she pleaded, with her usual persistency. "I asked mamma, and she told me I might say that slippers were made of dogskin, sheepskin, and every other kind of skin, and I don't want to say that. O auntie! if you'll write me this one I'll never ask you to do another!"

"I couldn't do it," said auntie; "it would be the same as telling a lie. You can do it yourself well enough. Any little girl who can write such nice letters as you can should never be knocked over by 'A Pair of Slippers.' You can tell about a pair of pretty ones that you saw hanging up in a fancy store; somebody bought them and worked them; and a gray-haired man—imagine him to be your papa—had the pleasure of wearing them. Just think of how much can be said of 'A Pair of Slippers,' and go to work to put it on paper."

Til's mind immediately took possession of the outline, and began filling it in with bright colors that lent a glow to her troubled countenance. She was only twelve years old, was rather tall for her age, and stoutly built, and had so many demure ways that she generally passed for several years older. She had large, honest eyes, that were not afraid to look any person, on any duty, fairly and squarely in the face; but being unaccustomed to "telling stories" Til found herself on the brink of despair when composition day came around.

Being a conscientious little girl, she realized that the only way out of the difficulty was to fight her way through it; so she went off by herself, and in a very little while wrote the following account of

A PAIR OF SLIPPERS:

The first thing that I remember in the history of my life is my hanging in the window of a large shop. I was not the only pair of slippers that was placed in this window; some were of satin, others of kid, but I was an embroidered pair. Many people stopped to admire us, but none bought me. I had a great desire to see the world, but it seemed as if I was never going out of that window, I was dusted every day, but never taken out but once or twice, and then put back. I did not see why I was always kept in the window, when almost all of my old companions were gone. But one day I was taken out and shown to a lady who said I was just what she wanted. The next thing I remember was my being wrapped up in paper and carried away. I was glad to get out of the store that I had always been kept in, for I said to myself, "Now I shall see the world." I was taken to a house, where I was shown to another lady, and talked over awhile, and then put upon a high shelf with a good many other bundles. I remained here for about four days, and was then taken down and put upon a table with some of the other bundles. I staid here all night. The next morning I was opened by a man with gray hair, who exclaimed:

"Oh! a pair of slippers! I have wanted them for ever so long."

I have been worn and worn every night. I was taken out and put in front of the open fire, and when the gentleman came home he put me on, and I was with him all the evening. I am now very old; my toes are all worn threadbare; a round hole is on one of my sides, and my colors are dim. A newer pair is at my side, but I am still brought out and used, for my owner says, "I take such comfort in this old pair of slippers. I cannot lay them aside as long as they will hold together." So though I am old, I am still useful.

Don't you think that is a pretty nice composition, considering it was only the third one Til had ever attempted to write? It was interesting to see what pains she took to copy it nicely; and with how much more pride she handed it to her teacher than if somebody else had made "A Pair of Slippers" she was trying to palm off as her own manufacture.

The compositions were all handed in on Monday, and on the following Friday Til noticed her teacher entering the room with hers in her hand. She recognized it in a minute, and hot chills ran all over her, for she knew that some terrible mistake was to be pointed out.

"Tillie Roper," said the teacher, loud enough to be heard by the whole school, and not seeming to care one bit if Tillie's heart bounced out on the floor, or the red blood burst through the skin of her cheek,—"Tillie Roper, I'd like you to read your composition before the assembled school next Monday morning."

The whole school meant two or three hundred girls, and at least a dozen teachers.

"I can't," said Tillie, with her heart trying to squeeze through her throat.

"Well, then, some other girl will have to read it, and you won't get the credit."

"I can't help it," said Tillie, who had no desire to win fame at such an expense; and so it was decided that Lizzie Lawton should present "A Pair of Slippers" to the assembled audience.

Lizzie read it very nicely, indeed, much better than Tillie could have done it,—for an author is not the best one to present his works to the public; and there was great applause, and it was decided that it should be read again before the trustees.

The success of this effort gave Til greater confidence in herself. All she needs is a slight suggestion, and she goes at her task with the same determination with which she undertakes every other lesson or duty, which wouldn't be the case had she allowed herself to be overcome by "A Pair of Slippers."—*S. S. Times.*

"WHAT O'CLOCK IS IT?"

When I was a young lad my father one day called me to him, that he might teach me to know what o'clock it was. He told me the use of the minute finger and the hour-hand, and described to me the figures on the dial-plate, until I was perfect in my part. No sooner was I quite master of this knowledge than I set off scampering to join my companions in a game of marbles; but my father called me back again. 'Stop, Willie,' said he; 'I have something more to tell you.' Back again I went, wondering what else I had got to learn; for I thought I knew all about the clock as well as my father did. 'Willie,' said he, 'I have taught you to know the time of day. I must now teach you the time of your life.'

"I waited rather impatiently to hear how my father would explain this further lesson, for I wished to go to my marbles, 'The Bible,' said he, 'describes the years of a man to be three-score-and-ten or four-score years. Now, life is very uncertain, and you may not live a single day longer; but if we divide the four-score years of an old man's life into twelve parts, like the dial of a clock, it will give almost seven years for every figure. When a boy is seven years old, then it is one o'clock of his life; and this is the case with you. When you reach fourteen years old, it will be two o'clock with you; and when at twenty-one, it will be three o'clock; at twenty-eight, it will be four o'clock; at thirty-five, it will be five o'clock; at forty-two, it will be six o'clock; at forty-nine, it will be seven o'clock, should it please God to spare your life. In this manner you may always know the time of your life, and looking at the clock may remind you of it. My great-grandfather according to this calculation, died at twelve o'clock, my grandfather at eleven, and my father at ten. At what hour you or I shall die, Willie, is only known to Him who knoweth all things.' Seldom since then have I heard the inquiry, 'What o'clock is it?' or looked at the face of a clock, without being reminded of the words of my father."—*Exchange.*

THE PRAYING CLERK.

A New England merchant, doing a large business requiring several clerks, a short time since missed several articles of value from his store. He determined to watch the habits of these young men, to discover, if possible, which one, if either of them, was not trustworthy.

There was one of them who appeared particularly active and faithful. His dress was inferior to that of the other clerks, and he was evidently not particularly popular among them. The merchant learned that this young man remained for half an hour or more after the others left, with the door of the store locked. This circumstance awakened his suspicions, and he arranged a plan to conceal himself in the store, so that he might discover what occurred when the clerk supposed himself to be unobserved. Having sent the young man upon an errand just before the hour of closing, he entered his place of concealment. The door was locked, as usual, at the proper time.

The clerk at once began to sweep and put the establishment in order. While waiting for the dust to settle he was seen to go behind the counter, and taking something from beneath it, place it in the breast of his coat.

The merchant was now alive to discover what had been taken, and what was to be done with it. The young man went to the window and sat in silence a few moments, apparently examining the package which he had taken from his breast.

The merchant was not long left in doubt. His clerk soon fell upon his knees. He saw that it was the Bible he had been reading. And now he offered aloud a simple and touching prayer for himself, his mother and sister, his employer, and particularly for a brother clerk, who he feared was yielding to temptation. After he had finished dusting he left the store unconscious of having any human eye upon him.

It is easy to believe that the merchant was deeply affected by what he had seen and heard. The clerk's salary was increased several hundred dollars a year, and he was given the position made vacant by the discharge of another, whose criminal acts had been discovered.

THE LITTLE BROWN SEED.

"I'm of no use," said a little brown seed;
"Where shall I go and hide?
I'm little and brown, with nobody's love,
And ugly beside."

So she rolled, and she rolled very quickly away,
And tumbled on the ground;
The rain came in torrents, and fell upon her
And all things around.

And she felt herself sinking in darkness beneath—
Poor little faithless seed!
Where never an eye could see her sad fate,
Oh! she was hidden indeed!

The little brown seed lay still in the earth,
To herself still sighing—
Till at last with an effort she roused up and cried,
"I'll begin by trying.

"I'll try and stop fretting, for 'tis of no use,
And if I've nobody's love,
I'll look up in hope, for there is one who will see,
The dear God above."

Oh, would you believe it! straightway the dark ground
Began to tremble and shake,
And make way for the little seed, hopeful now,
Her upward way to take!

Up, up she went, till at last she saw
The lovely, bright blue sky;
Oh, the beautiful spirit had found release,
And the summer time was nigh.

And brightness and beauty that grew upon her,
I cannot begin to speak;
Crowned with flowers she stood, beloved by all,
So lovely—yet so meek.

—*The Common People.*

HOW A MAN FEELS WITH HIS HEAD OFF.

It is considered on all sides that the body does not feel one instant after decapitation—for the brain being the seat of sensation to the whole frame through the medium of the spinal marrow, every part of the body beneath the point at which the latter may be divided must be deprived of feeling. But it by no means follows that the head is deprived of sensation immediately after decapitation, nor that it may not retain its consciousness, and, like the head of the Irish knight who was killed by Saladin in the Holy War, get up and declare that it was never cut off by so sharp a cimeter before—nor, like that of the assassin Legare, swear roundly at the executioner for not keeping a keener axe; but it is quite impossible that it may be troubled with very serious reflection upon the irrevocability of its fate, and the awfulness of its deprivation. In support of this unpleasant theory many facts are adduced, with grave vouchers for their authenticity. Among others is the unfortunate Queen of Scots, whose lips continued to move in prayer for at least a quarter-of-an-hour after the executioner had performed his duties. Wilt states that having put his mouth to the ear of a decapitated criminal's head and called him by name, the eyes turned to the side from whence the voice came; and the fact is attested by Fontanelle, Mogore, Guillotine, Nauche and Aldint. On the word "murder" being called in the case of a criminal executed for that crime at Coblentz, the half closed eyes opened wide with an expression of reproach on those who stood around.

THE CONCEITED SPIDER.

In the corner of a garden attached to the house of an old miser a conceited spider had spun her silken web. Each thread was firmly attached to the moss-grown walls or friendly bushes. Within her dreaded castle she daily feasted on the bodies of the unfortunate flies which had chanced to get entangled in the sticky threads. The remains of more than seventy victims lay in the spider's prison.

One morning, as the spider was eating her breakfast, which consisted of the remains of the big fly she had had for supper the night before, a wasp knocked at the castle door. Jumping up from the breakfast table, the spider hurried down the stair-case and opened the door.

"Good morning, Mrs. Spider," said the wasp. "Being anxious for your safety, I have come to warn you to crawl away from the garden as quickly as possible, for the old miser is dead, and some new people are going to take the cottage; and I heard them say that they were going to have the garden put in order and the wall rebuilt, and that, of course, means destroying your home."

"And so you think I am going to leave this strong castle, do you?" said the spider, pointing to the threads that ran from point to point. "Do you not think such ropes as these sufficient to prevent the destruction of that wall?"

"Very well," replied the wasp to the boaster; "if you will not take my advice, I cannot help you." So saying, the neighborly insect departed.

The next morning the spider awoke to find the walls of her castle swept away, and in a moment after she was knocked down by the gardener's broom, and lay, bruised and bleeding, on the ground, till a piece of brick from the garden wall, falling on her, crushed her to death.

Moral—Spurn not good counsel, and never boast of your strength or of what you can do, for the strongest and the wisest may fall when they least think of danger.—*Sabbath-School Visitor.*

BOY SHEPHERDS IN NEBRASKA.

One pleasant day we rode twenty miles over the Laramie plains from Laramie City to the Little Laramie River, where we found a prosperous sheep raiser from Nebraska, named Edward Farrell. There were no neighbors for miles around, with the exception of a nephew of Motley, the historian, who had left his father's pleasant home, near Boston, Mass, and located a sheep ranch close by here. The Farrells gave us a most hospitable reception. We bade them good-bye late in the afternoon, turned off to the right of Sheep Mountain, and entering a narrow plain between high ranges of hills, spurred forward our jaded animals, until the gathering shadows warned us that we could proceed no further with safety.

At daybreak we spied a large flock of sheep in a corral close by a rude cabin or dugout, in which were two boys, sons of Mr. Farrell. Here, twenty miles or more from home, they had been tending a flock of 2,300 sheep during the entire season. They shot their game with an old rifle, did their own cooking, and lived entirely alone with their dogs and two ponies employed in herding the sheep. They alternated in watching the sheep, which were driven into the corral every night, as a protection against bears, wolves, and other wild animals. An antelope which one of them had shot the day previous was suspended near the door of the cabin. There was a good range here, and the father had in the spring time sent the sheep and the boys to possess it.

You will be surprised when I tell you that these lads, intrusted with the care of over 2,000 sheep, and living here in this remote, secluded spot, were only 11 and 12 years of age. It is astonishing, the early self-reliance which these frontier children display, and the skill which, as mere urchins, they attain in herding sheep.—*Cor. American Agriculturist.*

Pleasantries.

When a young man goes to have his mustache colored, it is very humiliating to have the barber ask if he brought it with him.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A sparkling young debater, in a flight of eloquence exclaimed: "Mr. President, the world is divided into two great classes, the learned and the unlearned, one of whom I am which."

"My son," said an American Father, "how could you marry an Irish girl?" "Why, father," said the son, "I'm not able to keep two women—if I'd marry a Yankee girl I'd have to hire an Irish girl to take care of her."

He was a disgusted boy. He had exercised great caution, and had finally succeeded in crawling, unobserved, under the canvas into the tent. And he found it was not a circus, but a revival meeting in progress.—*N. Y. Express.*

Sunday-School Department.

SCRIPTURE LESSONS.

SEPTEMBER 28, LESSON 30. 1879.

Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.—Genesis xiv. 17-24.

ABRAM AND MELCHIZEDEK.

17. And the king of Sodom went out to meet him, after his return from the slaughter of Chedorlaomer and of the kings that *were* with him, at the valley of Shaveh, which *is* the king's dale.
18. And Melchizedek king of Salem brought forth bread and wine: and he *was* the priest of the most high God.
19. And he blessed him, and said, Blessed be Abram of the most high God, possessor of heaven and earth:
20. And blessed be the most high God, which hath delivered thine enemies into thy hand. And he gave him tithes of all.
21. And the king of Sodom said unto Abram, Give me the persons, and take the goods to thyself.
22. And Abram said to the king of Sodom, I have lifted up mine hand unto the Lord, the most high God, the possessor of heaven and earth,
23. That I will not *take* from a thread even to a shoelatchet and that I will not take any thing that *is* thine, lest thou shouldest say, I have made Abram rich:
24. Save only that which the young men have eaten, and the portion of the men which went with me, Aner, Eshcol, and Mamre; let them take their portion.

NOTES.—Lot exposed himself to great danger by choosing his residence among the wicked Sodomites. Soon the various tribes of the surrounding country commenced a war with each other. A number of chiefs joined together and fought against a similar band of chieftains. The petty kings of Sodom and Gomorrah were slain, the cities plundered, and Lot, with his goods and family, were captured, and carried away. Abram, hearing of the disaster of his nephew, collected an army, pursued and routed the enemies, and brought back Lot and all his. On his victorious return Melchizedek met him, blessed him, and took tithes of him. The king of Sodom, out of gratitude to Abram for his services, offered him all the spoils they had taken. But Abram would give God all the glory for the victory, and allowed only some of the booty to be given to the three chiefs who had assisted him in battle.

Let us now study the strange character, who crosses the path of Abram—MELCHIZEDEK.

VERSE 17. *The king of Sodom.* We do not know his name. The former chief had fallen in battle, (vs. 2 and 10). Another had taken his place. *Chedorlaomer* was the first of the great monarchs of Persia. He had overrun and subjected the rulers of Sodom, Gomorrah, Zeboiim, Zoar and Admah, who are meant by *the kings that were with him.* His home was in the adjacent valley of *Shaveh*, or *king's dale.*

VERSE 18. *Melchizedek.* He is called *King of Salem.* This was another name for Jerusalem, (Ps. lxvi. 1, 2). His name signifies—*My righteous King*, or *King of Righteousness.* His full title then is—*My Righteous King of Jerusalem.* Or, as *Salem* means *peace*, he may be—*My King of Peace and Righteousness.* Now let each one read Psalm cx. 4. Then take time to read the vii. chapter of *Hebrews.* 1. Some suppose him to have been a descendant of Shem, who maintained a pure and righteous government over Salem, and thereby typified Christ the King over the heavenly Jerusalem. 2. *His genealogy was lost, and hence "without father or mother."* Others hold him as an Angel, who appeared as forerunner and model of Christ, who was to come and realize all the features of this person. 3. There are those who believe Melchizedek to have been Christ Himself. All concede him to bear some relation to the MESSIAH Further than this we may not venture to teach, namely: *Melchizedek was a type of Christ.* This fact is proven:—1. By his *name—King of Righteousness* 2. By his *residence—Salem, the City of Peace.* 3. By his *threefold office—Prophet—Priest—King.* 4. By the *mystery of his appearance.* "Who shall declare his generation?" (Is. liii. 8). The Redeemer of the world is the *King of Righteousness, in the City of Peace; the Priest of the Most High God; and the last Prophet, as well as the greatest—the Mystery of Godliness. Brought forth bread and wine.* Why? Certainly to *refresh Abram*, who was exhausted by the fatigues of the battle and march. But Christians are here reminded of the Lord's Supper. *And he was the priest of the most high God.* Abram at once recognized him as a person of supreme rank and in direct relation to God. He had doubtless preserved the true faith in his family, and served as teacher, intercessor, and ruler over his subjects. The features of Christ shone forth in him.

VERSE 19. *Blessed be Abram.* The higher blesses the lower character here. This was the priest's office. And he does it in the name *of the most high God, possessor of heaven and earth.* Perhaps the *form* of blessing may be the formula recorded in Numbers vi. 24–26.

VERSE 20. *And blessed be the most high God.* Here the blessing ascends to the Supreme Being. When a benediction descends upon an inferior, it is *a speaking good to the* subject; and when it ascends to a superior, it is *a speaking good of* Him. God sends us blessings, and we render thanks. *And he gave him tithes of all.* Though nothing had thus far been recorded of rendering the *tenth* part of one's possessions as a religious tribute to God, Melchizedek and Abram seem to understand the offering quite well. This became a duty for pious Jews in later days. Almost all nations of the earth, in ancient days, knew of *tithing;* but in modern days it seems a strange and hard task.

VERSE 21. *Give me the persons, and take the goods thyself.* As it was a war undertaken for the king of Sodom, he was entitled to all the spoils. He generously offers to relieve Abram of the captives, but wishes him to retain the booty. This was a noble proposal.

VERSE 22. *I have lifted up mine hand unto the Lord.* This means that he had made a vow to God, not to appropriate any gain to myself. It belongs to God—*the possessor of heaven and earth.* This is still a mode by which we appeal to God with uplifted hand.

VERSE 23. *I will not take from a thread even to a shoe-latchet.* This was a proverb, and means "I will take nothing at all." *I have made Abram rich.* He desired his name and possessions to stand wholly in God.

VERSE 24. *Save only that which the young men have eaten* His servants had eaten of the victuals, (v. 11). *Aner, Eschol, and Mamre—let them take their portion.* These had joined with him in battle, and had a right to share in the goods of conquest.

In the following two chapters God appears to Abram again, grants him new revelations and confirms his former promises.

PRACTICAL REMARKS.—The coming of the Messiah is the golden thread that runs through these ancient writings. He is pictured forth in word, and act, and person. Melchizedek was a famous photograph of Jesus Christ. "Abram saw *His* day," all along his long journey, "and was glad." How much more should we rejoice, who have Christ Himself.

HOW TO CONQUER DOUBTS.

Be careful to keep thy old precepts which thou hast from God for the pardon of thy sins; it behooves thee to lay them up safely. Such a testimony may serve to non-suit thy accuser many years hence. One affirmation from God's mouth for thy pardoned state carries more weight, though of old date, than a thousand negatives from Satan.

Question. "But what counsel would you give me," saith the distressed soul, "who cannot fasten on my former comforts, nor dare to avouch these evidences which once I thought true? I find, indeed, there have been some treaties of old between God and my soul; some hopes have I had; but these are now so defaced and interlined with backslidings, repentances, and falls again, that now I question all my evidences, whether true or counterfeit. What shall one in this case do?"

Answer first. Renew thy repentance, as if thou hadst never repented; put forth fresh acts of faith, as if thou hadst never believed. This, seriously done, will stop Satan's mouth with an unexpected answer. Let him object against thy former actings as hypocritical—what can he say against thy present repenting and believing, which, if true, sets thee beyond his shot? It will be harder for Satan to disprove the present workings of God's gracious Spirit whilst the impressions thereof are fresh, than to pick a hole in thy old deeds and evidences.

Answer second. If he haunts thee with fears of thy spiritual estate, fly thee to the throne of grace, and beg a new copy of thy old evidence, which thou hast lost. The original is in the pardon office in heaven, whereof Christ is master. If thou art a saint, thy name is on record in that court. Make thy moan to God; hear what news from heaven, rather than listen to the tales which are brought by thine enemy from hell.—*Gurnall's Christian Armor.*

THE PASSOVER NIGHT.

The full moon shone clearly out over the Egyptian landscape—for in arranging for a midnight journey to hastily be made by His chosen people, even such a minute matter was thought of, and the date on which the moon was at the full was deliberately selected. All was quiet in the streets of the city wherein for a time the Pharaoh had his residence; but out in the quarter occupied by the Hebrew brickmakers there was unwonted life. No one, indeed, could be seen running about among the huts; but lights gleamed out through every aperture, and in every dwelling there was a feast. As you neared their habitations you might have seen by the moonlight the big blood-stains on the door-posts; and if you could have passed within each entrance, you would have found that everything available had been packed in the kneading-trough, from which the unleavened bread had been taken to be hastily baked upon the fire; while the members of the family were standing all ready for a journey, and eating their meal with as much eager hurry as is manifested by modern travelers in the restaurant of a railway station. But if you had asked them whither they were going, not one of them could have given you a reply; and if you had requested them to go forth with you and look upon the beauteous night, they would have pointed you to the mystic blood upon the lintel, and would have said, "We pass not out from beneath that until Jehovah summons us." Nor had they long to wait for His command; for hark! a shriek of agony is heard distinct and loud as from some broken-hearted mourner, and another and another rises, long and clear, until the night is filled with lamentation. And while they gather at their doors, within them—yet near enough to see what is passing without—the royal messengers appear, with rage in their hearts and fury in their eyes, crying for Moses, and saying to him in the king's name, "Rise up, and get you forth from among my people." Nay, multitudes of the Egyptians themselves, roused by the grief of that awful night, beseech the Hebrews to depart immediately, saying, "We be all dead men." But they will not move until they have heard the word sent down from Moses through their elders; and then, laden with jewels of silver and jewels of gold, and raiment, which the terrified Egyptians gave them for the asking, they marched out from Rameses—a nation born in a day. What a transformation that night has made upon them! Yesterday a horde of slaves, to-day a host of exultant freemen; yesterday a multitude of units, to day a united people. By this one journey they have put Egypt and bondage behind them; they have begun that national life which neither Midianite nor Philistine, neither Assyrian nor Persian, neither Grecian nor Roman could destroy, and which, after eighteen centuries of dispersion through Gentile lands, beats yet with inextinguishable ardor in the breast of every Jew; for still, as on that paschal night, these scattered ones do eat their food with sandalled feet and tightened girdle, ready at any favorable opportunity to return to Palestine and claim their own again. Verily it was a night much to be remembered.—*From Dr. Taylor's "Moses, the Law Giver."*

Advertisements.

THE HENRY F. MILLER PIANO,

(Grand, Square and upright,)

THE LEADING INSTRUMENT OF BOSTON.

The Greatest Invention of the Day

Is the MILLER UPRIGHT PIANO with FOOT PEDALS

Just the thing wanted for Pedal practice. Send or call for Illustrated Catalogue.

A GREAT VARIETY

of other make Pianos on hand.

PARLOR ORGANS

of superior quality and newest designs

PURCHASERS

will find it to their advantage to call and examine our immense Stock and get our prices and terms before buying elsewhere.

C. J. HEPPE,
Cor. 6th and Thompson Sts.

KRANICH & BACH'S UP-right and square Pianos are greatly admired by all good performers. Mechanism, touch, and finish are perfect. They are strictly first-class instruments, and are sold only (at very reasonable prices) at 908 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

G. HERZBERG.

Refers by permission to Rev. P. S. Davis, D. D., and Dr. J. Z. Weiser.

BEFORE BUYING OR RENTING A

CABINET OR PARLOR ORGAN

Be sure to send for the LATEST CATALOGUE and CIRCULARS with NEW STYLES, REDUCED PRICES and much information. *Sent free.* MASON & HAMLIN CO., Boston, New York or Chicago.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE." Established 1855. Families, Schools, Colleges promptly provided with TEACHERS of KNOWN CALIBRE and CHARACTER. Parents safely advised of good schools for their children. Reliable Teachers represented for positions. Circulars, with highest endorsements, for stamp.

J. W. Schermerhorn, A. M., Sec'y,
30 E. Fourteenth St. (near University Place), New York.

KINDERGARTEN CARDS
REWARD CARDS New and Beautiful, for Sunday and Day-Schools.

Prices to suit the times. Over 1,000 kinds and designs, comprising *Motto, Reward, Scripture Text, Sentiment, Bible Verse, Good Device, and Hymnal Cards.* Samples and price list of Educational Cards free to any teachers sending us their address.

J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Mfg. Publishers,
Established 1830. 141 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE

247 S. Thirteenth St. Duties resumed Sept. 8th. Pupils instructed in English, Mathematics, and Classics, and prepared for business or college. *Its central location, large, well-ventilated rooms, and general commodiousness will, it is hoped, commend the* CLASSICAL INSTITUTE *to public favor.* For Circulars, address

J. W FAIRES, D. D., 245 S. Thirteenth St., Phila.

MAPLEWOOD MUSIC SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, E. Haddam, Middlesex Co., Ct. Established 1865. A thorough graduate course, with lectures and recitals weekly. The finest location on the Connecticut River. *Pupils can enter at any time.* For catalogues, address PROF. D. S. BABCOCK.

DO NOT BEGIN YOUR SINGING CLASSES BEFORE EXAMINING L. O. EMERSON'S NEW BOOK

THE VOICE OF WORSHIP

While containing a large and valuable collection of Church Music in the form of Tunes and Anthems, it is perfectly fitted for the Singing School and Convention by the large number of Songs, Duets, Glees, &c., and its well made Elementary Course.

Price $9.00 per dozen. Specimen copies mailed for $1.00.

Send for circulars and catalogues, with full list of standard Singing School Books.

The new 50 cts. edition of Pinafore, (complete) sells finely, and Fatinitza ($2.00), Sorcerer ($1.00), Trial by Jury (50 cts.), are in constant demand.

EMERSON'S VOCAL METHOD, by L. O. EMERSON, ($1.50) is a valuable new book for Voice-Training, containing all the essentials of study, plenty of exercises, and plain explanations, and costing much less than the larger works on the same subject.

SUBSCRIBE NOW for the MUSICAL RECORD, and receive weekly all the news, and plenty of good music, for $2.00 per year.

IN PRESS. WHITE ROBES, a charming new Sunday School Song Book.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO.,
843 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
COMPLETE HOME
Mrs. Julia McNair Wright's New Book.

Nothing like it. Information for everybody. The great book of the year. Send for description, commendations, and best terms. Address

J. C. McCURDY & CO., Pubs., Philadelphia, Pa.

3 months on trial, 15c. The 64-column Home and Sunday-School paper. CONTRIBUTOR, Boston.

MINEOLA COTTAGE

Ocean End Illinois Ave., ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Situated directly on the beach, with an unobstructed view of the ocean. Erected this year, with *all the modern improvements.* New furniture, new carpets. The rooms large and well ventilated. Open all the year. Strictly first-class. Terms reasonable.

H. A. C. FRINK, Proprietor.

PERMANENT EXHIBITION
OPEN EVERY DAY.

Complete display in every department, with manufacturing and the machinery in operation.

Music and other Special Attractions daily. *The Great Diorama of Washington at Yorktown etc., etc.* Admission 25 cents. Children 10 cents.

PURE TEAS. Agents Wanted everywhere to sell to families, hotels and large consumers; largest stock in the country; quality and terms the best. Country storekeepers should call or write THE WELLS TEA COMPANY, 201 Fulton St, N. Y. P. O. Box 4660.

SUNSHINE.
SUNSHINE.
SUNSHINE.

We would respectfully call the attention of Christian Families and Sunday Schools to the above heading. It is the name of a new weekly paper published by the Reformed Church Publication Board, 907 Arch St., Phila. It will be its aim and purpose to scatter "sunshine" everywhere around its pathway, and when this is done, how cheerful and bright everything appears to be!

Make it a present to your little ones. Every family should have a copy of it. Price only 50c. a copy per year, postage prepaid, with a proper deduction when ordered in large quantities. Sunday Schools, desirous of introducing a first-class paper for their infant scholars, should, before purchasing elsewhere, examine this one. Copies for examination will cheerfully be sent upon application. Parents, Superintendents and Teachers please bear this in mind. Address all communications to

REFORMED CHURCH PUBLICATION BOARD,
907 ARCH ST., PHILA.

NOTES
ON THE
HEIDELBERG CATECHISM.

This admirable volume, prepared by the REV. A. C. WHITMER, for Parents, Teachers and Catechumens, is kept for sale at the PUBLICATION OFFICE of the REFORMED CHURCH, 907 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA. The price is $1 per single copy, with the usual deduction to those who buy by the dozen, or in large quantities. All orders for the work will be promptly filled.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Epistle Lessons reduced from 50c. to	$0 15
Gospel " " "	.15
Good Friday, cloth limp,	.10
Easter Walk, "	.10
Christ and the Lawyer, cloth limp,	.10
Christological Theology, reduced from 30c. to	.10
Tercentenary Monument, " $3 50 to	1 25
Prodigal Son, *German*, Limit Mor Gilt,	1.00
" *English*, " "	1 00
Back Volumes of Guardian, Half Mor Binding,	.75
Voice of Blood, Rev. Sam'l Phillips, reduced from $2 to	.75
Mystical Presence, By Rev. Jno. W. Nevin, D. D., reduced from $1 to	.75
Mercersburg Theology, By Rev. Sam'l Miller, reduced from 60c. to	.40
Life of Schlatter, reduced from $1 50 to	1.25
Sinai and Zion, By Bausman, *English*, cloth, reduced from $2 to	1 50
" " " cl gt edges, reduced from $3 to	2.00
Philosophy and Logic, By Rev. E. V. Gerhart, D. D., reduced from $1.25 to	1.00
Rauch's Inner Life " " $1.25 to	1.00
Pennsylvania Dutch, By Haldeman, "	1.00
Wanner on the Family, reduced from 75c. to	.60
Infant Baptism, Bomberger, " 50c. to	.40
Family Assistant, By Rev. Sam'l R. Fisher, D. D., reduced from $1.25 to	1 00
Life of Zwingli, reduced from $1 to	.80
Wayside Gleanings, Bausman, reduced from $2 to	1.25
Creeds and Customs, Russell, reduced from $2 to	1.50
Life of Krummacher,	2 00
Schaff's Principles of Protestantism,	.10

Address all orders to

Reformed Church Publication Board,
907 Arch St., Phila.

HYMNS
FOR THE
REFORMED CHURCH.

This work gotten up as an appendix to the "Order of Worship," is a most admirable thing in its way. It is sold at the following prices:

Hymns alone, roan embossed, single copy		$1.00
" Roan gilt	"	2.25
" Imitation	"	3.75
" Turkey	"	4.50
Forms and Hymns, plain	"	1.50
" Roan gilt	"	2.5
" Imitation	"	4.00
" Turkey	"	5.00
Order of Worship and Hymns, plain	"	2.00
" Roan gilt, single copy		3.00
" Imitation	"	4.50
" Turkey	"	6.00

The usual deductions from the retail price made to those, who buy to sell again.

Address;

REFORMED CHURCH PUBLICATION BOARD,
907 Arch St., Philadelphia.

FOR 1879.

THE PRESS.

"THE BEST PAPER."

The Proprietors of THE PRESS announce that they have strengthened its force in every department in order to meet the demands of business, politics and the general interests of the coming year, adding largely to its editorial corps and staff of correspondents, and extending the range and efficiency of its business machinery. As they have done in the past they will steadily continue to do, and they promise for 1879 the same regular progress which has marked the work of 1878.

FIRST IN THE FIELD.

EARLY MORNING EDITION.

We have successfully achieved the issuing of an Early Morning Edition, which leaves this city in advance of any other Philadelphia and all the New York Dailies, and gives THE PRESS command of Pennsylvania and the entire South. The exclusive control for several hours (sometimes a whole day) of this wild range of territory, is an achievement which the advertisers of Philadelphia and the general community have been prompt to recognize and make use of. This edition leaves Philadelphia before any New York paper can possibly get here, and the commanding position attained by THE PRESS through this strategic move in the field of journalism is thus secured for it permanently.

Leading Republican Journal of Pennsylvania

—o:—

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

A COMPLETE POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

As heretofore THE WEEKLY PRESS will publish the latest News from all parts of the world, and special telegraphic correspondence from all sections of the Union.

Daily Press	$8.75 per year, postage included.
Tri-Weekly	$4 40 " " " "
Weekly	$2.00 " " " "

THE PRESS COMPANY (Limited),
SEVENTH and CHESTNUT, Philadelphia.

PATENTS

In connection with the publication of the *Scientific American*, we continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. In this line of business we have had *thirty-five years' experience.*

Patents obtained through us are noticed in the *Scientific American.* This large and splendidly illustrated weekly paper shows the current progress of Science is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Subscriptions $3.20 per year, postpaid; single copies 10 cents. Sold at all Bookstores and News-offices.

Can I Obtain a Patent? The quickest and best way to obtain a satisfactory answer, without expense, is to write to us (Munn & Co.), describing the invention, with a small sketch. All we need is to get the *idea.* We will immediately answer, and give the necessary instructions. For this advice we make *no charge.*

We also send *free* our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address MUNN & CO., Publishers of the *Scientific American*, 37 Park Row, New York.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY R. R.

Time Table, in Effect Jan. 1st, 1878.

—o—

UP TRAINS.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lve. Harrisburg....	8:00	1:35	4:15	9:10
Arr. Carlisle,.....	9:00	2:35	5:15	10:10
" Chambersburg	10:30	4:00	6:45	P. M.
" Hagerstown...	11:30	5:00	P. M.	
" Martinsburg...	12:50	6:20		
DOWN TRAINS.	A.M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lve. Martinsburg...		7:00		2:00
" Hagerstown....		8:25		3:25
" Chambersburg		9:30	1:00	4:33
" Carlisle.....	6:00	10:55	2:30	6:00
Arr. Harrisburg.....	7:00	11:55	3:20	7:00
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M

A. E. McCULLOH, Genl. Tkt. Agent.
J. F. BOYD, Supt.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

OUR PERIODICALS.

THE FOLLOWING PERIODICALS
ARE ISSUED BY THE
PUBLICATION BOARD
OF THE
Reformed Church in the United States,
On the terms indicated in each case.

THE MESSENGER,
(WEEKLY)

Double sheet,	$2.20 per year.
Single sheet,	1.10 " "

EACH CASE IN ADVANCE.

GUARDIAN,
(MONTHLY)

Devoted to the interests of Young Men and Ladies, and also of the Sunday School cause, at

Single Copy,	$1.50 per year.
Five Copies,	7.00 "
Ten Copies,	13.00 "
Twenty Copies,	25.00 "
Thirty Copies,	36.00 "

IN EACH CASE IN ADVANCE.

THE
REFORMED QUARTERLY REVIEW,
(QUARTERLY)

Each number to average 160 pages, at $3.00 per year in advance. 7 Copies for $18 in advance.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL PAPERS.

CHILD'S TREASURY,
(MONTHLY)

Single Copy,	40 cts. per year.
Ten Copies,	$2.00 "
Twenty-five Copies,	4.50 "
Fifty Copies,	8.00 "
One Hundred Copies,	15.00 "

(SEMI-MONTHLY)

Single Copy,	75 cts. per year.
Ten Copies,	$3.50 "
Twenty-five Copies,	8.00 "
Fifty Copies,	15.00 "
One Hundred Copies,	28.00 "

IN EACH CASE IN ADVANCE.

SUNSHINE,
A WEEKLY FOR INFANT DEPARTMENT.

Single Copy,	50 cts. per year.
Ten Copies,	$4.00 "
Twenty-five Copies,	9.00 "
Fifty Copies,	16.00 "
One Hundred Copies,	30.00 "

IN EACH CASE IN ADVANCE.

LESSON PAPERS.

For Ten Copies and upwards, at the rate of 9 cents for each copy, per year, in advance.

All orders to be addressed to, and Checks and Money Orders made payable to

Reformed Church Publication Board,
907 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

EDW. J. ZAHM,

JEWELRY,

LANCASTER, PA.

DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,
Spectacles and Silverware.
Communion Ware for Church Service,
And Pastor's Communion Sets

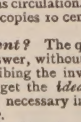
Of my own design a Speciality.

Information in regard to prices, etc., promptly furnished by mail. Prices as low for corresponding quality as anywhere in the United States. Address,

EDW. J. ZAHM,
ZAHM'S CORNER,
LANCASTER, PA.

Barlow's Indigo Blue.

Its merits as a WASH BLUE have been fully tested and endorsed by thousands of housekeepers. Your Grocer ought to have it on sale. Ask him for it. D S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor, No. 233 N. 2d St., Phila.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

MENEELY & KIMBERLY,
BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, N. Y.

Manufacture a superior quality of BELLS. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.

Catalogues sent free to parties needing bells.

SENT FREE *Complete History of Wall Street Finance,* containing valuable information for investors. Address BAXTER & CO., Pubs., 17 Wall St., New York.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

AGENTS WANTED for Smith's Bible Dictionary and HOLMAN'S PICTORIAL BIBLES NEW
Prices Reduced. Circulars free. A. J. HOLMAN & CO., Phila.

PAPER-HANGINGS

Our stock comprises all grades, and is composed of our own manufactures and a choice selection from the best works of others, and is offered

At the Lowest Possible Price

WILSON & FENIMORE.
975 Market St., Philadelphia.

General News.

HOME.

Hunterstown, near Gettysburg, has been visited by a cyclone, causing serious damage to property.

The mission among the Chinese in California had in July nine schools in operation, with nineteen teachers, and an aggregate membership of 554.

The German committee in charge of the revision of Luther's translation of the Bible, after several years' work have not yet completed the revision of Genesis.

The ladies of the Congregational church of Maysville, O., have raised $3,500, with which they have furnished the building throughout and started a parsonage fund, by the preparation and publication of a cookery book.

In the State of New York there are said to be 6,400 ecclesiastical organizations, including of course all denominations. They represent nearly as many church buildings, with a total seating capacity of nearly 2,000,000 and a membership of 1,300,000. The aggregate value of real estate owned is $117,510,000.

An American church has been organized in Alaska and funds have been raised for building a house to worship in. The church has twenty-three members, eighteen of whom are Indians, four of them chiefs. It is located at Wrangel, and is the first American church ever established in that country. A Roman Catholic Church also exists at Wrangel.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been given at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, Chicago, by a "moral dramatic company," with Sam Lucas, a negro, formerly a performer in a minstrel troupe as "Uncle Tom." The play was a success, but rumor has it that the question of the propriety of the entertainment will be discussed before a Church tribunal.

The yellow fever has abated. The National Board of Health under date of Washington, Sept. 13th, reports that for the current week this year there have been two new cases at New Orleans and no deaths. There were during the same week last year 528 cases and 530 deaths. In Memphis the deaths during this week last year numbered 687.

The Mormons are naturally irritated by the indignities which they have been suffering recently in consequence of the enforcement of the laws of the country which people have to respect. Besides the conviction and imprisonment of Reynolds, Geo. Q. Cannon, their Congressman and elder, and others associated with him as Brigham Young's executors, have been imprisoned for contempt of court. The temper of those who assume to speak for the mass is defiant and insolent.

The Knox Presbyterian Church (colored) of Louisville is fortunate in having a wealthy member who has just purchased the Second German Methodist Church building and donated it to his own society. Mr. Andrew Ferguson is his name and the sum paid for the house is $4,880. Mr Ferguson was born a slave in Kentucky, but was liberally educated by his master. He was in business for some years in Liberia and there acquired a good share of his wealth. He occupies at present the humble position of janitor in Louisville.

On the subject of a colored bishop for the colored Methodists of the North, the *Northern Christian Advocate* doesn't believe in anything of the sort. It says:—"A colored Bishop in the Northern Church could not take charge of the colored people without having to spread himself over some 7,000,000 square miles of territory; this, of course, would be impossible. And now the *Northern Advocate*'s interrogation point raises itself:—'How would the remaining prejudice against the blacks affect his influence and usefulness with the whites?' How, indeed? What diocese—to use a conventional term—would welcome the visitation of an African Bishop? We should think the measure might rest awhile."

FOREIGN.

Several Afghan regiments have revolted at Cabul, the populace joining them; the Ameer is besieged and the English embassy has been massacred.

In the Jesuit church in Farm-st., London, was recently celebrated with great splendor the three hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the death of Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Jesuit Order. Cardinal Manning preached the sermon.

It is a rather singular fact that all the Professors of the Catholic University of Munster have united in an address to ex-Minister Falk in recognition of his valuable services in the cause of religion and education. The Ultramontanes have been struck dumb with astonishment. Herr von Puttkamer announces himself as an opponent of many of the views of Dr. Falk.

The United English and American Episcopal Church at Vevay in Switzerland, of which for nearly twenty years one man has been the chaplain, is making an effort to build an edifice of its own. Heretofore one of the Swiss churches has been occupied and the congregation would be content to occupy it for some time to come, but the people of the country have led them to undertake the building of one of their own under the notion that it is needful for the prosperity of the town.

Serious abuses are reported to exist in the monasteries under the jurisdiction of the Holy Synod of Russia, and a work of reform is contemplated. The monks are accused of revelling in worldly enjoyments to an extent which now and then brings forth a social scandal or a crime. German newspapers report that the igumen of a monastery on the Don absconded recently with the money belonging to the institution and the wife of a leading merchant in a neighboring town. Monks in Russia are allowed to hold and acquire private property. Of this privilege it is now proposed that the lower grades of religious orders shall be deprived.

THE MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1879.

[The prices here given are wholesale.]

Flour.	Wheat, Superfine	$2.50@2.62
	" Extra Family	4.75@5.62
	" Fancy	5.90@6.12½
	Rye	3.37½@3.40
	Corn meal	2.50@2.60
	Buckwheat meal	1.10@1.30
Grain.	Wheat, White	1.12@1.13
	" Red	1.08@1.09
	Rye	55@60½
	Corn, Yellow	48@48½
	" White	42@43
	Oats	34@35
	Barley two rowed	60@65
	Barley Malt, two rowed	80@90
Groceries.	Sugar, Cuba	6⅜@6¾
	" Refined cut loaf	9@9¼
	" " crushed	9¼@9⅜
	" " powdered	8¾@9
	" " granulated	8¾@9
	" " A	8½@8⅝
	Coffee, Rio, gold	14½@16
	" Maracaibo, gold	13@19
	" Laguayra, gold	14½@15½
	" Java, gold	22½@23½
Provisions.	Mess Pork	9.50@10.00
	Dried Beef	14@14½
	Sugar cured Hams	7½@8½
	Lard	6½@6½
	Butter, Roll extra	11@12
	Butter, Roll Common	8@10
	Prints, extra	20@23
	" " Common	16@19
	" Grease	3@6
	Eggs	16½@17
Seeds.	Clover, per 100lbs	7.25@7.50
	Timothy per bushel	1.80@1.90
	Flax " "	1.35@1.40
Plaster.	White	3.00@3.25
	Blue	2.50@3.00

THE BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS,

Mecklenburg Co., Va., reached by the Richmond and Danville Railroad, has a most enviable reputation in Virginia and throughout the South as a watering place, and is also known to numbers in our own and adjacent states. The waters are of undoubted medical merit, being indorsed by our best physicians, and are kept by all first-class druggists. The hotel is built on a plan peculiar to Virginia, and which our people would enjoy on account of its novelty, to say nothing of the true Virginian hospitality dispensed so liberally by its proprietor, Col. Thomas F. Goode.

Advertisements.

HORSFORD'S
ACID PHOSPHATE
For Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Diminished Vitality, Weakened Energy, etc.

Prepared according to the Directions of E. N. HORSFORD, late Professor in Harvard University.

It makes a delicious drink with water and sugar in place of lime juice or lemons, and supplies to the system the phosphates in a reliable way.

A very large trade has been built up on prescriptions of physicians, and it is highly recommended by all the leading medical authorities of this country.

PRICES REASONABLE.

Pamphlets giving further information will be supplied upon application by mail to the manufacturers.

RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS,
Providence, Rhode Island.

A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers of the authorized Hymn and Tune Book for the Reformed Church in America. Write for introductory terms. **111 & 113 William Street, New York.**

ORGANS New Parlor Organs, 3 Set Golden Tongue Reeds, 5 Octaves, 13 Stops, 2 Knee Swells, Walnut Case, warrantod 6 years, Stool & Book only $98. New 7 Oct. **Pianos.** Stool, Cover & Book, only $143.75. Illustrated Newspaper free. Address
DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

Sample copies of the
BOSTON BOOK BULLETIN and CATALOGUE of PUBLICATION. Free by mail. Address
D. LOTHROP & Co., Publishers, Boston.

FINE PAPER-HANGINGS!
REMOVAL.
W. W. FINN
(Late Howell, Finn & Co.)
From S. W. Cor. Ninth and Chestnut Streets,
TO No. 1303 CHESTNUT STREET
(*North Side, next to N. W. Cor. Thirteenth St.*)
NEW FALL PATTERNS
Made to Order in Special Colorings for our Retail Trade.
LARGE VARIETY OF LATE IMPORTATIONS.
Every Grade of Low-Priced Wall-Papers.
W. W. FINN,
1303 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CARPETINGS
BEST MAKES
DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN
1012 and 1014 Chestnut St.
PHILADELPHIA.

GRAND DISPLAY
OF
YOUTH'S BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
ALL GRADES, ALL COLORS, ALL STYLES.
A. C. YATES & CO'S
BOYS' DEPARTMENT,
626 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADA
DEPARTMENT FOR MEN'S CLOTHING—LEDGER BUILDING.

PENN MONTHLY
SEPTEMBER, 1879.

CONTENTS.

THE MONTH.—The Zulu War and How it is Waged—The Irish University Bill and the Irish National Schools—The Case against the Tories in the next English Elections—The English Farmers and the Crops—The Indian Empire denounced by Mr. Bright and wisely treated by the Tories—Germany and the Remonetization of Silver—Mr. Sherman lends $33,000,000 to the Syndicate Banks without Interest—The Talk about Presidential Candidates—Mr. John Welsh's Resignation, and his Successor Pauper Immigration—The Mormon Question—A National Marriage and Divorce Law—The Political Murder of Col. Dixon—The Yellow Fever and the Price of Quinine—The Legal Restrictions on Indecency—The Story of a Wreck—The Disappearance of the Tramps—The Permanent Exhibition's Notice to Quit.
THE NEIGHBORHOOD AS A STARTING POINT IN EDUCATION. ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON.
WHEN DID THE HUMAN RACE BEGIN? W. W. KINSLEY.
THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH: ITS SOCIOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE. J. DYER.
THE MENDELSSOHN FAMILY.
NEW BOOKS.
BOOKS RECEIVED.

Terms **$3.00** per annum; single number **30** cents. Specimen numbers **20** cents.

EDWARD STERN & CO., Publishers,
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW EDITIONS!
Enlarged, thoroughly revised, and brought down to 1879. Equally valuable either as Text-Books, or as Works of Reference. Over THIRTY THOUSAND copies have already been sold.

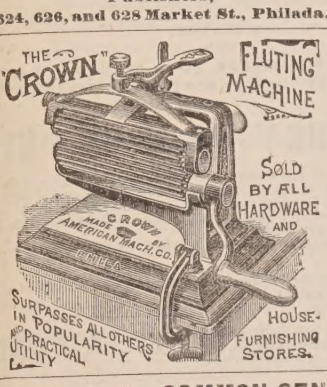
PROF. LABBERTON'S
HISTORICAL SERIES
FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

1. **Outlines of History, from the Earliest Records to the Present Time.** With Original Tables—Chronological, Genealogical and Literary. By Prof. ROBERT H. LABBERTON. *Enlarged, thoroughly revised, and brought down to* 1879. *12th edition.* Oblong 4to. Cloth, **$2.00.**
2. **Historical Questions: Logically arranged and Divided.** The Companion to "Outlines of History." Oblong 4to. Cloth, **$1 75.**
3. **Historical Atlas.** Containing a Chronological Series of 104 Colored Maps, Illustrating successive periods from the dawn of History to the present day. *6th edition.* Oblong 4to. Cloth, **$3·50.** The Atlas can be used with any History. *The latest changes in the Map of Europe are fully and accurately exhibited.*

☞These are the only school books in which the history of the world is brought down to the present time. While other historical text-books tell all that is known concerning the creation, the flood, etc., becoming meagre and unsatisfactory toward the close, the above works devote more space to the half century in which we live than to the forty centuries before Christ,

☞Single copies furnished to *teachers* for examination, with a view to introduction, at one-half the retail price. Special terms for first introduction.

CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER
Publishers,
624, 626, and 628 Market St., Philada.


THE "CROWN"
FLUTING MACHINE
MADE BY C. ROBBINS AMERICAN MACH. CO.
SOLD BY ALL HARDWARE AND HOUSE-FURNISHING STORES.
SURPASSES ALL OTHERS IN POPULARITY PRACTICAL UTILITY

Best in the World: **COMMON-SENSE CHAIRS AND ROCKERS.**

With or without Reading and Writing Table. A lady purchaser writes, "*The only objection to your Common-Sense Rocker is,* **we all want it.**
'*I love it, I love it, and who shall dare To chide me for loving the Common-Sense Chair.*'"
Strong, easy, and roomy. Fits everywhere. Send stamp for list to F. A. SINCLAIR, Mottville, Onondago Co., N. Y.
Every chair stamped and warranted perfect.

PRIZE MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

MAKE and SAVE MONEY
BY USING THE CELEBRATED
MODEL PRINTING PRESS
Any smart boy can readily manage it and do hundreds of dollars worth of work every year. It will save BUSINESS MEN all their printing bills. Presses for Business Printing $6 to $22. Card Presses as low as $3. Rotary foot and steam power presses $60 to $160. 7,000 now in use. Send 10 cents for handsome illustrated 124-page instruction and Specimen Book, entitled
HOW TO PRINT
and copy of MODEL PRINTER'S GUIDE, with all the particulars. J. W. DAUGHADAY & CO., Inventors and Manufacturers, 723 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
"The Model Press surpasses anything we ever expected. It has about paid for itself in two weeks.—BENSON & McGILL, Hartwell Co." "I would not take $500 and be without the Model Press. It has netted me in less than three months over $200.—H. STARR, Hartford, Conn." "No investment will pay as well as a Model Press. In my own business I have saved about $200 a year by its use.—B. J. BICKNELL, Memphis, Tenn."

SLATE MANTELS
Of the latest and most beautiful designs, and all other Slate and Soapstone Work on hand or made to order.
Factory and Salerooms, No. 1210 RIDGE AVE.
JOSEPH S. MILLER, formerly
WILSON & MILLER, Philadelphia, Pa.
Also General Agents for the celebrated **Florence Oil Stoves** for cooking and heating purposes. Agents wanted. Send for circular.

$5 to 20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

A STANDING INVITATION
And the right kind of
A WELCOME
To all
VISITORS AT
JOHN WANAMAKER'S
GRAND DEPOT,
Which is now one of
THE CITY SIGHTS
Being
The Largest DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, and general outfitting House thus far established.

A FAULTLESS NEW STOCK FOR AUTUMN NOW OPENING.

Orders for samples sent to persons who cannot purchase in person.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Grand Depot, - - - 13th Street,
Philadelphia.

TO NEW YORK
BOUND BROOK ROUTE.
Time to New York—two hours. Double track. Perfect equipment.
Leave Depot, Third and Berks streets, for New York, Trenton, and the East, at 7.45, 10.00, 11.30 A. M., 1.45, 3.30, 5.30, 7.15 P. M., and 12 night. Direct connection by annex boat at Jersey City with Erie Railway and Brooklyn. Parlor cars on 7.45 A. M., and 1.45 P. M trains.
For Yardley, Hopewell, Pennington and way points to Bound Brook, 8.15, 10.00, 11.30 A. M., 3.30, 5.30, 7.15 P. M., and 12 night.
6.45, 8.15 A. M., 1.30 and 4.30 P. M., for Trenton and principal Stations.
For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Ocean Beach, *7.45, *10.00, 11.30 A, M., and *3.30 P. M.
*Through Cars.
On Sunday—For New York, Hopewell, Pennington, 9 A. M., 5.30 P. M., and 12 night.
For Trenton, 8.45, 9.00 A. M. and 4.30, 5.30 P. M.
Ticket Offices, 434, 732, 1351 Chestnut street.
Yellow Cars on Fifth street, Green Cars on Third and Ninth streets, direct to Depot in 30 minutes from Chestnut street.
Baggage collected and checked to destination by Mann's Express, 101 South Fifth street.
H. P. BALDWIN, *General Passenger Agt., New York.* C. G. HANCOCK, *Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agt., Philadelphia.*

AGENTS WANTED at once for the *only richly* **illustrated, authentic, and low-priced work fully describing the GREAT TOUR OF GEN. GRANT AROUND THE WORLD** by **Hon. J. T. Headley**, the *prince of descriptive authors. Lose no time,* as the *demand is simply immense,* and *territory* being **rapidly** taken. Will **outsell any** other book. For full particulars, address HUBBARD BROS., 738 Sansom St., Phila.

J. & R. LAMB, 59 Carmine St., N. Y.
CHURCH FURNITURE
BANNERS OF SILK AND GOLD FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS **$5, $7 50, $10.**
Send for circular and price-list.

IVINS, DIETZ & MAGEE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTH,
WHITE CANTON MATTINGS,
FANCY
RED CHECK MATTINGS,
RUGS, MATS, &c.
NO. 52 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
AND
NO. 43 STRAWBERRY STREET,
Above Chestnut,
PHILADELPHIA.
First Street west of Second.
☞A full assortment of the latest styles at low prices.

INSTANTANEOUS CHOCOLATE!
The Greatest Invention of the Age.
Every Family Should Have It.
No Trouble. No Boiling.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON,
Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
S W. cor. Twelfth and Market Sts., Phila.

BOYS' CLOTHING! NEW STYLES.
BOYS' CLOTHING! LARGE VARIETY.
BOYS' CLOTHING! BEST MATERIALS.
BOYS' CLOTHING! STRONGLY SEWED.
BOYS' CLOTHING! LOWEST PRICES.

BEST STOCK OF SCHOOL SUITS
AND
HANDSOMEST DRESS SUITS.

We have at this time the largest and most complete assortment of Men's and Boys' Clothing for early fall wear, in every way superior to any stock of ready-made garments ever offered in Philadelphia.
The people are invited to make a visit of inspection before purchasing. Polite attention in every department.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.
OAK HALL, - - SIXTH AND MARKET.